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INTERNATIONAL

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DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Possible storms. 61-57 (27-14). Tomorrow similar. Yes- s temp. 77-61 (25-16). LONDON: Sunny. . Temp. 77-54 (22-12). Tomorrow little e Yesterday's temp. 75-50 (24-10). CHAN. Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 79-55 . NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-50 1). Yesterday's temp. 85-66 (29-13). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.50	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.

ATO Ministers ffirm Progress n Berlin Talks

By James Goldsborough

LISBON, June 3 (IHT).—The foreign ministers of the four NATO allies have agreed that sufficient progress has been e in Berlin negotiations with the Russians for NATO to take ore favorable view of the Soviet-backed security conference. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, reporting to the gn ministers following last night's late dinner meeting of U.S., t German, British and French foreign ministers, said the four tries have now recognized that the Russians have shown the "will to arrive" at a Berlin solution.

This new Russian attitude, said Mr. Schumann, should be reflected in the NATO communiqué to be issued after tomorrow's meeting.

U.S. sources, speaking late last night after the Berlin dinner, confirmed the progress. These sources said there has been steady progress with the Russians on the details of the Berlin talks, and that it was possible to be cautiously optimistic on the possibilities for a Berlin accord before the end of the year.

This cautious optimism was reigning despite the shock early this morning of a bomb blast that broke the communications cables at the central post office. Three other bombs also went off at a post office in the suburb of Sacazem. The lines were gradually re-established during the day, but the break held up communications on this NATO meeting during most of the morning.

Leftists Claim Bombings

There was no official explanation of what happened other than a rather feeble attempt to pass it off as the explosion of a gas main. There was no mention of it in the censored Portuguese press, but that did not keep Portuguese newsmen from confirming that it was a bomb.

A group called Armed Revolutionary Action, which is both clandestine and pro-Communist, took credit for the bombings. ARA was responsible for a bomb attack two months ago at the Portuguese air base of Tancos, which destroyed six helicopters. Today's blasts were an attempt to embarrass the government, which has gone all-out to make this Lisbon meeting a publicity success.

The major attention this morning, however, was on Berlin. French sources said that tomorrow's communiqué would be more conciliatory than the one last December, when the NATO council said unequivocally that there could be no détente in Europe without a Berlin agreement.

The sources said that Mr. Schumann was told on his Moscow trip earlier this month that progress was possible on Berlin but that Moscow did not appreciate the abruptness of the last NATO communiqué.

It now seems likely that tomorrow's communiqué will reflect the progress on Berlin and link the successful conclusion of a Berlin agreement to initial multilateral contacts on a security conference.

No Direct Link

Another likelihood is that no direct answer to the Russians' call for exploratory talks on force reductions will be given at this time. While NATO does not intend to establish a direct link between a Berlin agreement and mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR), some of the allies want to continue consultations among themselves on possibilities for MBFR, while waiting to see if a successful Berlin agreement is reached.

Secretary of State William

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

NATO Parley At New Level

LISBON, June 3 (AP).—reign Ministers Maurice humann of France and alter Scheel of West Germany had an unscheduled gh-level meeting today—in a ulty elevator that stopped tween floors in the Ajuda alace.

The two men, with about 13 plomats and secretaries, owded into an elavator built carry only ten people just efore the council of the orth Atlantic Treaty Organation went into closed seson.

The elevator came to a halt etween the ground and conrence-room floors and stayd there for nearly 30 minutes efore engineers released it by inching it down gently.

Mr. Schumann and Mr. Scheel were said to have hatted calmly, if impatiently, uring the wait, while the NATO session was held up.

.S. Senators Warn NATO n Cost Load

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP). enators on both sides of the ent debate about cutting erican troops in Europe warn- Western European countries ay of the need to assume a ater share of the defense den now held by the United ies.

en. Charles Percy, R., Ill., said t he had raised the issue at weekend meeting of NATO liamentarians in Brussels and ed: "I did not find a sympaetic attitude."

en. Percy, who opposed Demotic leader Mike Mansfield's rt to force a unilateral U.S. p cut, said the reaction at ssels indicated "they have not ned the lesson" that a subtial majority of the Senate ors some kind of U.S. reduct.

en. Percy said that "the Eucan countries should take e" that 58 senators had voted er for the Mansfield amendnt, to require a 50 percent U.S. p cut by Dec. 31, or for a bitisan proposal calling on Presit Nixon to discuss troop reducs with both the Soviet bloc the other NATO countries.

Humphrey's View

en. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., n., noting Sen. Mansfield's ement that it sometimes takes edge-hammer to make a dent, l, "He not only made a dent; rang a bell. It is a warning he world that something must done."

en. Mansfield said that despite Nixon administration's victory defeating his amendment, s matter will not be forgot- ."

I suggest to our European nds that if they think this e is behind them and us, they ld not be more mistaken." said. "This issue will not die." en. Percy was joined by ators Charles Mathias, R., , William B. Spong, D., Va., Russell B. Long, D., La., in mending Sen. Mansfield's tiative in offering the amendnt.

en. Percy said that the nate debate on the issue "imasurably strengthened our govment's hand in dealing with allies."

What our European friends ve seen is just the tip of the berg," said Sen. Mansfield. d what we have seen in the nate is just the first step."

I intend to pursue my objee with vigor, with persistence d with determination," he said, ding that "something will be ne."

Sen. Mansfield said that "NATO d not collapse if we halve our ces." He said the European tions "are all better off nomically than we are, and ey have the manpower."

Associated Press.

VIPs ON SST—Transportation Secretary John Volpe (left), Barry Goldwater (center-background), representing President Nixon, and French Transport Minister Jean Chamant (right) leaving the supersonic Concorde at Le Bourget after yesterday's flight.

While Laden With VIPs

Concorde Fails to Reach Mach 2

By Rod Angove

PARIS, June 3 (AP).—Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, U.S. Transportation Secretary John Volpe and five major airline presidents rode the Concorde supersonic jetliner today, but the plane failed to attain a speed of Mach 2 when its afterburners failed.

Henri Ziegler, president of Aerospatiale, the French co-contractor for the Franco-British jet, turned ashen with disappointment. With his best potential customers aboard—executives from Pan American World Airways, Eastern, Lufthansa, BOAC and Air France—Mr. Ziegler said an anti-smoke additive may have fouled the ignition devices.

I rode with them and heard Mr. Ziegler offer Sen. Goldwater, President Nixon's special representative at the Paris Air Show and a pilot himself, another ride tomorrow. Sen. Goldwater said he would like to try again.

The guests flew for one hour and 41 minutes in a wide swing around Brittany at the northwest tip of France. The transfer into supersonic speed and back passed unnoticed, but the Concorde could not reach Mach 2—twice the speed of sound—as it has on other demonstration flights. Its top speed today was just under Mach 1.3 (about 900 mph).

Goldwater Not Disturbed

The failure to reach Mach 2 did not disturb Sen. Goldwater.

"There is no question that it could fly at Mach 2," the Arizona Republican said, in a temporary seat toward the rear of the aircraft. "I am quite impressed, even though the fuselage is a bit small by American standards."

"I made my first supersonic flight back around 1949 in an old F-94," said Sen. Goldwater. "You don't know when you are going in or out of supersonic flight except that it used to affect the airspeed indicator and the altimeter. You knew when you were supersonic when the needle started to go crazy."

After a steep climb-out from Le Bourget Airport, Mr. Ziegler gave permission to walk around and smoke. The guests walked but they didn't light up.

"The cockpit is a bit small but it is comfortable and all the controls and instruments are within reach," said Sen. Goldwater. He listened to Mr. Ziegler's explanation of production plans and delivery dates.

Concern for SST

Sen. Goldwater relaxed again in his chair. "My concern is that the United States has not gone on with its own SST program," he said. "I have been talking to French and other European executives and engineers and they have a feeling that the United States has abandoned further interest in technology. This surprises them."

Asked about possible American accceptance of the competing Tupolev-144, Sen. Goldwater said he had just visited that craft "but I am more impressed with the modern electronic test equipment here. The Russsian equipment looked old. On the other hand, they have a bigger engine, and can probably go a bit faster."

Mr. Volpe, after looking at instruments and talking to the test engineer in the cockpit, said, "They have made remarkable progress. The noise is not too bad, and they are working on pollution together with more thrust. They are aware of the ecological needs, and I think they will achieve the results the public demands."

Mr. Volpe and Sen. Goldwater sat face-to-face in the midsection when pilot Gilbert Defer released

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Vatican Sets Up Guidelines For Mass Media Relations

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (AP).—The Vatican, acknowledging the church's own "excessive and ill-advised" secrecy, asked Roman Catholic bishops today to be more forthright and make more effective use of mass media.

"The church too needs public opinion," the Vatican said in a 20,000-word pastoral instruction titled, "Communio et Progressio," Latin for "communion and progress." The document, ordered by the 1962-65 Vatican Council, is the church's most definitive guideline yet on the mass media.

It was signed by American Archbishop Martin J. O'Connor, president of the pontifical commission for social communications.

"The media are providential means which the church cannot afford to ignore," the document stated. "Their potentials should be fully used in ... the presentation of religious doctrine and its application to everyday living."

In Every Country

The Vatican asked that the study of the media be "part of the normal curriculum" of Roman Catholic schools and that "a Catholic office for social communications" be set up in every country, if not in every diocese.

"Every bishop, all episcopal conferences or bishops' assemblies and the Holy See itself should each have their own official and permanent spokesman or press officer to issue the news and give clear explanations of the documents of the church," the instruction said.

The instruction, carrying the approval of Pope Paul VI, admitted that undue secrecy has harmed the church and stated:

"One must acknowledge that secrecy is a matter on which churchmen have sometimes exhibited an excessive and ill-advised caution, which in particular cases may have done more harm than good."

"When ecclesiastical authorities are unwilling to give infor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

EEC Board Is Said to Favor Europe Industry Free Trade

BRUSSELS, June 3 (Reuters).—Looking beyond the Common Market's inclusion of Britain and other candidate countries, the European Economic Community's Executive Commission reportedly has called for free trade of industrial products between the market and European countries not seeking EEC membership.

According to informed sources, the commission, the top EEC policy-framing body, made the recommendation in a secret report to be submitted to EEC ministers later this month.

In essence, the report says that tariffs on industrial goods traded between the EEC and the six non-candidate countries of the European Free Trade Association—Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Iceland and Portugal—should be phased out over five years.

Farm products would not be included in the arrangement envisioned by the commission.

Of the nine current EFTA members, three—Britain, Denmark and Norway—are seeking full EEC membership.

The sources said that the EEC report does not include provisions for participation by the non-candidate EFTA countries in the institutions of the Common Market.

The tariff reductions for those six EFTA nations would be made at the same rhythm as the cuts for Britain, Denmark and Norway—thus avoiding trade-flow disruption that could result from tariff disparities.

In the current entry negotiations, the EEC and Britain have agreed to abolish tariffs between them in five annual cuts of 20 percent.

EEC sources said the Executive Commission proposes that any pact with the non-candidates should include a provision for a safeguard clause, which the community could apply if imports from these countries threatened its internal market.

The commission report is

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

Hanoi Calls Off Plans To Receive Its POWs

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, June 3 (NYT).—North Vietnam announced today that it was canceling all arrangements to receive sick and wounded prisoners of war because the United States and South Vietnam had failed to carry out the repatriation of a group of 570 North Vietnamese "patriots."

The Hanoi government charged that the two allied governments had spoken first of returning 570 North Vietnamese soldiers but then arranged to repatriate only 13 of them, "an odious act on the part of the United States and of the puppet administration of Saigon."

The surprise announcement came as the 13 prisoners were already at the sea on the USS Upshur, heading toward a rendezvous at the 17th parallel on the South China Sea.

'Everything Was Done'

[Alvin Shuster of The New York Times, aboard the Upshur, reported that International Red Cross officials aboard the ship insisted tonight that they took great pains to give the prisoners every chance to accept the offer. They questioned the prisoners in one day from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., told them of Hanoi's radio broadcast accepting the Saigon proposal, and answered prisoners' questions. "Everything was done carefully and thoroughly," one Red Cross official said.

[These conditions for the transfer were prescribed by Hanoi. It said the prisoners should be carried in an unarmed ship to the transfer point at the 17th parallel.

[As part of the agreement, a 24-hour truce will go into effect at 1 a.m. tomorrow over an area along the Vietnam coast.]

Both the United States and South Vietnam were clearly caught by surprise by the North Vietnamese announcement at the peace talks here. In today's plenary session of the talks, the Saigon delegate, Pham Dang Lam, declared flatly that the operation would take place tomorrow "as provided for and following conditions already fixed." However, neither Xuan Thuy, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation, nor Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, representing the Viet Cong, responded.

Hanoi's statement was distributed afterward to the press gathered in the briefing room. It said that the conditions Hanoi had laid down for the prisoner transfer applied to 570 persons.

"Now, the United States and the puppet administration of Saigon having canceled the transfer of 570 persons to North Vietnam, these conditions, because of this, no longer have reason to pertain."

Nguyen Trieu Dan, the Saigon spokesman, continued to insist that his government was complying with the Geneva Convention, according to which, only prisoners willing to be repatriated could be moved from their place of detention.

According to the allied version, the International Red Cross Commission interrogated 660 sick and wounded prisoners, 90 more than first announced, after the original offer was made and found that only 13 wanted to leave. Mr. Dan said that the fact that 98 percent refused to be repatriated was a commentary on the Hanoi regime. Allied forces have also talked of evidence that there had been pressure put on the prisoners by Communist agents. Mr. Dan said this was possible and referred to a commitment that North Vietnamese soldiers were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Calls Report 'One-Sided'

General Defends Self On Vietnam Slayings

WASHINGTON, June 3 (Reuters).—The American general said to have shot Vietnamese civilians from a helicopter went on television last night to protest his innocence of murder and assault charges.

Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson declared: "When the full facts are known, I am fully confiden that I will be completely vindicated."

The 47-year-old general appeared in a Columbia Broadcasting System interview only hours after being accused of murdering six South Vietnamese civilians and assaulting two others.

The Army declined to give further details of the charges but military sources said they stemmed from the general firing at civilians with a rifle from a helicopter in Quang Ngai province between November, 1968, and January, 1969.

Denying the charges, Gen. Donaldson told an interviewer they were based on an investigation and report prepared by the Army's Criminal Investigation Division. He said the report was one-sided and that he and his counsel had only just been informed of it.

The general, a much decorated West Point graduate and a one-time Olympic athlete, added: "I have full confidence in the United States military judicial system."

Separate Incidents

His operations officer, Lt. Col. William J. McCloskey, 39, who has been accused of murdering two South Vietnamese civilians, declined to comment on the charges.

The incidents involving Col. McCloskey—a Korean war veteran—were said to have occurred in March, 1969. No other details were available, but the Army said the two cases were not related.

Gen. Donaldson, until recently attached to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was commanding officer of the Americal Division's 11th Infantry Brigade when the alleged offenses occurred.

His predecessor in that position was Col. Oran K. Henderson, who now faces a court-martial on charges of covering up the March, 1968, My Lai massacre, also in Quang Ngai province.

Gen. Donaldson took over the 11th Brigade command more than six months after the My Lai killings, for which Lt. William L. Calley jr. has already been sentenced to hard labor for life for murdering Vietnamese civilians.

He was transferred from the Joint Chiefs to Fort Meade, Md., after a helicopter pilot attached to his brigade reported the alleged incident, Army sources said.

Major Policy Shift

U.S. Clears Export to Russia Of Auto-Making Equipment

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP).—In a major policy shift, the United States has approved licenses for the export of $85 million in automotive industry parts-making equipment to the Soviet Union.

The authorization amounts to more than two-thirds of the dollar value of total American exports to Russia last year.

Administration officials sought to minimize the impact of the development and to represent it as yet another step in the gradual liberalization of East-West trade they say has been going on since President Nixon took office in 1969.

But at least one trade expert saw it as a significant breakthrough that could well lead to a further thaw in trade relations with the Soviet bloc.

Some of the export license applications were nearly two years old and had been held up because they were considered strategic in nature.

The policy change came only two weeks after a Russian trade mission invited to the United States by private interests reportedly dangled the prospect of $2 billion in Russian imports of American goods—more than 16 times what this country sells the Soviet Union in a year.

While not denying the figure, one government trade official warned against taking it too seriously, describing it as "a ploy ... a come-on." The Russians, he suggested, appeared to be offering to switch a substantial volume of their purchases of West European goods to the United States if they were able to obtain badly needed automotive machinery and machine tools.

The policy shift follows President Nixon's move to liberalize trade with China.

Mr. Nixon said Tuesday he will make public next Thursday a list of permissible imports and exports in trade with Peking. There was speculation today that the reversal on automotive machinery to Russia might have something to do with an effort to make the Soviet and Chinese trading lists symmetrical.

A White House source said the change in policy reflects two continuing developments, "both moving at glacial speed":

- An increasing interest of the Nixon administration in new trade opportunities at a time when the U.S. balance of payments is badly in deficit and its trade surplus shrinking.
- A desire to move toward a greater political and diplomatic accommodation with the Soviet bloc.

In addition to broad economic, political and diplomatic considerations, the depressed state of the American machine tool industry was taken into consideration, according to one source.

One of the licenses announced was for a $2 million facility to be supplied the Russians by Scheuer Co. of New York City for the manufacture of truck radiators.

Associated Press.

SANDS OF TIME—Four years after the 1967 Middle East war, an Egyptian tank is slowly covered by the drifting Sinai sand, becoming another monument of war.

Egypt Draws Up Record Military Budget

CAIRO, June 3 (UPI).—Egypt announced today a defense budget for 1971-72 of 650 million pounds ($1.56 billion), the highest in its history.

Finance Minister Abdel Aziz Hijazi, announcing the figure at a news conference, said it exceeded last year's total by 73 million Egyptian pounds ($175 million).

He said the money was earmarked "to continue supporting demands of the battle and national security needs."

A military source quoted by the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said this week Egypt has nearly a million men under arms.

(In London, Western military sources said Egypt has an air force of 415 combat aircraft.)

No Tax Increase

Mr Hijazi said despite the budget increase there would be no increases in taxes.

He said the total state budget for 1971-72 was 2,820 million pounds ($6.49 billion), an increase of 210 million pounds ($483 million) on the previous year.

He said the defense budget allotted to the armed forces for 1969-70 was fully spent and met the demands of the military.

Earlier today, the Council of Ministers met for more than three hours under Premier Mahmoud Fawzi and approved the general outline of the budget.

Mr. Hijazi is scheduled to present the budget to the People's Council (parliament) June 12.

French Fire Missile

PARIS, June 3 (AP).—The French nuclear submarine Redoutable, first of the nation's third generation independent nuclear deterrent force, has fired its first Polaris-type missile, the Defense Ministry announced today.

South Korea Gets New Premier in Cabinet Reshuffle

SEOUL, June 3 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park today named Kim Chong Pil, vice-president of the ruling Democratic Republican party, to replace Paik Too Chin as premier in an abrupt cabinet change.

Mr. Paik, who had become premier in December, resigned earlier today with all 19 members of his cabinet. President Park retained ten members of the cabinet in the reshuffle, which follows his recent reelection.

Kim Yong Shik, former ambassador at the United Nations and now a special presidential assistant, was named foreign minister, succeeding Choi Kyu Hah. Deputy Premier Kim Hak Yol, also the minister of economic planning, and Defense Minister Jung Nae Hink retained their posts.

The new premier is a 45-year-old retired army brigadier general who masterminded the 1961 coup d'état that put President Park into power.

Premier Kim had once been considered the heir apparent to Mr. Park, to whom he is related by marriage. Mr. Park promised during the presidential election campaign in April that he would groom his successor during the next four years.

50,000 Flee to Calcutta

2,000 Pakistani Refugees Die Of Cholera in Indian Camps

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, June 3 (NYT).—At least 2,000 refugees from East Pakistan have died of cholera in the epidemic that has been raging for a week in their teeming border camps, Indian officials reported today.

Unofficial figures put the toll much higher among the Bengali refugees, over four million of whom have fled to India to escape the Pakistan Army, which since March 25 has been trying to crush the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan.

Central government officials acknowledged that accurate death figures were impossible to keep in such chaotic conditions, and described the situation as "a grave crisis" and "absolutely impossible."

Speaking of the toll, K. K. Das, the Indian health secretary, said the epidemic was "just beginning" and that the deaths could easily mount to 40,000 or 50,000 within a matter of days.

Mr. Das, at an interview in his office, expressed alarm that large numbers of refugees, in panic and because of impossibly overcrowded conditions in border camps, were drifting closer and closer to Calcutta.

"God knows what would happen if the epidemic spread to Calcutta," the health secretary said.

Calcutta, a badly overcrowded city of eight million, is already India's worst cholera spot—suffering from a shortage of drinking water and a sewage system that is frequently little more than stagnant open ditches.

Officials of West Bengal State, of which Calcutta is the capital, said tonight that 50,000 Bengali refugees had already entered the city.

Most of the four-million-plus refugees and most of the cholera are in West Bengal State—a politically unstable, violence-prone area where social tensions are already high and have been gravely aggravated by the Bengali influx.

The cholera has already spread panic in some of the Indian border towns inundated by the refugees. Many local people have fled to Calcutta and other areas in the interior. Many shops have been closed. Some frightened relief workers have also fled.

Nadia district, about 60 miles north of Calcutta, has been particularly hard-hit. So far, over one million refugees have poured into this district, whose normal population is only 800,000.

Eyewitness reports say that at least 2,000 refugees have died of cholera in Nadia alone in the last four days—and that 2,000 others lie dying in hospitals and by the roadside.

Indian Losses Detailed

NEW DELHI, June 3 (Reuters).—Pakistani troops have crossed into Indian territory from East Pakistan and opened fire 86 times since fighting broke out in the eastern wing in March, an Indian minister said in Parliament today.

At least 45 Indians were killed, 128 injured and 13 were kidnapped by Pakistani troops in the incidents, the minister of state for home affairs, R. N. Mirdha, said.

U.S. Planning To Increase Its Refugee Aid

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT).—The U.S. government was reported to be planning to contribute an additional $10 million to $15 million to help care for East Pakistan refugees still fleeing into India.

In addition, reliable sources said yesterday, the United States has four C-130 air transports at Pope Air Force Base, near Fayetteville, N.C., awaiting orders to fly to India to help evacuate up to 50,000 refugees in the next month from the overcrowded Tripura area on the East Pakistan-Indian border, to camps in Assam.

The airlift—which will be flown by U.S. military pilots—is expected to cost $750,000.

Meanwhile, the Agency for International Development is reported to have questioned the Pakistan government over the seizure by the Pakistan Army of 50 U.S. military-type boats sent to East Pakistan last winter to help distribute relief supplies to victims of last autumn's cyclone.

Photos Cited

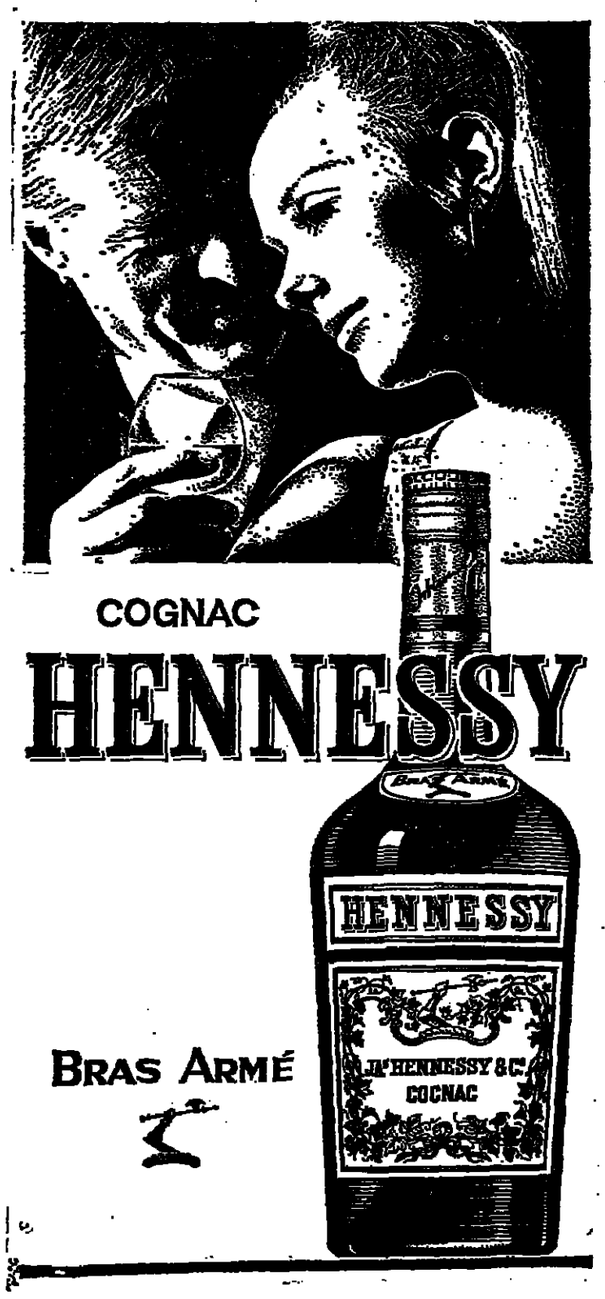
According to responsible sources, photographs have appeared in the Pakistan Observer and Morning News showing Pakistani troops using the aid-supplied vessels to ferry troops up East Pakistani rivers and waterways in their search for political dissidents.

The proposed financing for the Indian refugee program and the airlift reflect a recent White House decision to underwrite up to half the overall cost of caring for the refugees during the next 90 days. Two weeks ago President Nixon authorized an initial $2.5 million for relief to be distributed through U.S. voluntary agencies already operating in India such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services and Church World Services-Lutheran World Federation. A half-million dollars in cash from this fund was immediately furnished to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

To Cost $30 Million

The total cost of feeding 4 million refugees now in India for the next 90 days has been estimated by the Indian government, by the U.S. Agency for International Development and by UN agencies as a minimum of $30 million.

The initial $2.5 million plus the $10 million to $15 million expected shortly will make up the U.S. half-share of the total cost, reliable informants say.



Pan Am Asks 6-Month Test Of Concorde

Then It Will Decide If It Will Purchase

By S. T. Kantin

PARIS, June 3 (IHT).—Pan American World Airways president Najeeb E. Halaby today called for a six-month commercial test of the Concorde across the Atlantic before deciding whether to buy it or not.

Addressing the American Club in Paris shortly after flying in the Anglo-French supersonic transport, Mr. Halaby said the Concorde is "a racehorse. The problem now is to convert the racehorse into a workhorse and to convert the sound of speed into the sound of progress, reliability and profitability."

He suggested that the French firm Aerospatiale and the British Aircraft Corp. do not go into production with the Concorde beyond the ten units already in the works until the plane has proven its "day-to-day reliability, profitability and air worthiness."

'Too Much Rhetoric'

"We've had too much rhetoric about the SST and too little experience," Mr. Halaby said. "The world is not so keen about speed as it once was, unless it comes with safety and economy."

He said he had been pleased by the suggestion made last month by French aircraft builder Marcel Dassault that the major industrial nations get together to develop a super-Concorde, a larger and faster plane. He added that the present Concorde, a plane with 100 to 115 seats charging first-class fares, will never be a mass carrier.

Standards for SSTs

He also suggested that the United States get together with the Soviet Union, France and Britain to agree on world standards for SSTs. He indicated that such standards, which would set conditions that would ensure security for the environment as well as for the aircraft, might lead to the building of a super-Concorde.

Pan American, which has paid $2 million for options on eight Concordes, wants to have specifications about the aircraft, including its price, and commercial test data, before it confirms its options for the planes, he said.

Asked if this meant that his company would wait to decide on purchasing the plane until Air France and British Overseas Airways Corp.—which according to Aerospatiale are expected to confirm their options before the end of September—had operated the plane for six months, Mr. Halaby replied, "It may."

Concorde Slow In VIP Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

the brakes and the plane accelerated quickly to the roar of its four Rolls-Royce jet engines. With the long tubular fuselage undulating like a fishing pole, it climbed quickly with no more noise inside than in a normal jet plane.

Recording Equipment

Najeeb E. Halaby, president of Pan American World Airways, was one of the first passengers out of his seat. Himself a test pilot, he observed the cabinets full of recording equipment and the many bundles of cables which extend to sensor points throughout the plane.

As the passengers searched for manufacturers' labels on the wide display of equipment, the plane went through the sound barrier.

The speed indicator stuck persistently at around the Mach 1.2 area. Mr. Ziegler came back from the cockpit to the test panel and said, "I am very sorry. I have just learned that the afterburners did not light. It's the first time this ever happened."

The passengers took the news with nonchalance.

The other passengers included Floyd Hall, chairman of Eastern Air Lines; Georges Galichon, chairman of Air France; Gerhard Holtje, chief executive of Lufthansa; Sir Keith Granville, chairman of BOAC; Geoffrey Knight, managing director of British Aircraft Corp., co-builder of the Concorde.

Douglas to Deliver 2 DC-10s Next Month

PARIS, June 3 (IHT).—McDonnell Douglas announced today that it will deliver two of its wide-body DC-10s to two U.S. airlines next month, just 11 months after the maiden flight of the airbus.

The planes will be delivered to American Airlines and United Air Lines. Designed for service on routes of 300 to 4,300 miles, the planes will carry up to 346 passengers, all in tourist class. They will enter commercial service later this year.

Auction sale due to death

ROLLS-ROYCE

PHANTOM VI

Oct., '69 — 5,000 kms.
French customs duty paid.
For Sale at: Fr. 120,000
(approx. $22,000)
Friday, June 11, at 11 a.m.
21 Rue Kléber, Paris.
Public viewing: June 8, 9 and 10.
Maître DELORME. T: 265.57.63

Associated Press.

ALL FOR ONE—Four GIs carrying one of their wounded buddies toward an evacuation helicopter in South Vietnam. He was hit by shrapnel from an exploding mine.

NATO Foreign Ministers Affirm Progress on Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Rogers, addressing the ministers this afternoon, indicated U. S. support for the idea of a deputy foreign ministers meeting before the year's end and after a series of bilateral talks on MBFR. The deputy ministers would then be in a position, U. S. officials said, to coordinate information on the Russian intentions for MBFR.

Several delegations indicated support for this idea. There has been some feeling here that the Russians are not prepared themselves for serious technical discussions on force reductions, so that the bilateral talks might be a good method of sounding them out.

U. S. officials said that Mr. Rogers told the ministers that the United States welcomed the Soviet proposals for MBFR exchanges possibly before a security conference, but that the Russians have been too vague. But, said Mr. Rogers, it is the U. S. intention to respond positively to the Russians, though it should be in concert with other alliance members.

He also told the ministers that he did not think the Mansfield and other Senate force-reduction votes undermined the U. S. position in NATO, and would not as long as NATO members remain determined to engage in truly balanced force reductions with the Warsaw Pact countries.

Speaking this afternoon for the French delegation, Mr. Schumann indicated that France would not sign the communiqué tomorrow on force reductions. Mr. Schumann, indicating France's displeasure over what he called a bloc-to-bloc approach, said France thought a security conference for reducing political tensions in Europe should follow a Berlin settlement, but that a conference reducing military forces was less important.

More important, he said, is an increase in Europe's participation in its own defense.

The mood here is one of détente. There are different opinions on procedure, but general agreement that formulas will be found that could lead to both a security conference and force reduction talks if the Russians show they are sincere about Berlin.

But both American and French sources underlined that despite their optimism on Berlin, the Russians have backtracked before.

Mr. Schumann, who was speaking in the name of the four allies on Berlin, spelled out some of the details on which the Russians have shown a willingness to reach agreement.

He said first of all that they were disposed to an agreement on the "circulation" of West Berliners between the two halves of the city. He said the Russians would also accept that the Soviet Union, as one of the Big Four, would bear responsibility for both road and railroad travel between West Berlin and West Germany.

Mr. Schumann also said that the Russians would recognize the links between West Germany and West Berlin that are necessary to West Berlin's "viability." This would mean the possibility for West Germany to send parliamentary groups to meet in Berlin and the right for West Germany to provide consular representation for West Berlin.

Much of this represents significant progress—if it is realized—over what had been the earlier Soviet positions. It would be a reaffirmation by the Russians of their basic responsibility in Berlin, and would certainly be swallowed with difficulty by East Germany, which claims jurisdiction over access to West Berlin and does not like the presence of West German parliamentarians in the city.

German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, in his statement today, took the position that NATO should be wary until the actual Berlin agreement is realized.

Tsarapkin to Visit London

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—Semyon Tsarapkin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister and disarmament expert, will visit London soon, the Foreign Office said today. He is expected to discuss East-West troop reductions.

A Foreign Office spokesman said it was a private visit and that no requests had been received yet for appointments with British officials. Nevertheless, it is widely believed here that Mr. Tsarapkin's visit is connected with moves in Europe to discuss East-West force cuts.

Thant Supports East-West Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 3 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant today strongly endorsed the Soviet proposal for East-West talks on mutual troop reductions in Europe.

He gave his approval to the suggestion put forward by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, and now under consideration by NATO.

Mr. Thant praised the Brezhnev move as in line with resolutions of the General Assembly and the spirit of the UN Charter.

Rogers Says Pact On Suez Canal Is Possible in '71

LISBON, June 3 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the NATO allies today that he thought a Middle East settlement on the Suez Canal was possible before the end of the year.

Mr. Rogers, briefing the NATO foreign ministers on foreign policy developments, gave no estimates on when an overall agreement between Arabs and Israelis might be forthcoming. But he said that there were good chances for what is called an "interim agreement," or one which would open the canal in return for a partial Israeli withdrawal of troops.

Mr. Rogers also said he did not think the recent cooperation treaty signed between Egypt and the Soviet Union would hurt the chances for peace in the area.

South Africa Opens First Hotel Designed for Multiracial Use

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (Reuters).—South Africa's first fully multiracial hotel opened here today—with a firm promise by the management that there would be complete equality for black and white guests.

Non-whites will be let into the new seven-floor Holiday Inn at Jan Smuts Airport, but under strict conditions which will ensure that not just anyone can get a bed there.

The non-white guests will have to establish that they are bona fide travelers, with travel documents, passports and a definite departure date.

White guests, however, will need no such qualifications.

The hotel is the first in South Africa to be designed expressly for all-race guests, and it was built on government orders.

The inn's chairman, David Lewis, told guests at the opening ceremony today: "We were asked by the government to build a multiracial hotel and this is what Holiday Inn is. We are not a political hotel. "We obey the laws of the land. But every guest in the hotel will be treated with complete equality."

Hanoi Halts POW Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

compelled to sign before going south not to return home before the end of the war.

North Vietnam has never formally acknowledged the presence of its regular forces in the south. Again the prisoners were referred to today as "patriots" who had been arrested illegally in the south. Nguyen Than Le, the Hanoi spokesman, repeated the Hanoi demand that all such patriots be released and be allowed to stay in the south or go north if they wished. Those who go north should, according to Hanoi, be released near the Demilitarized Zone or in adjoining areas.

Mr. Le cast doubts on the ability or willingness of the Red Cross to know the truth about conditions in southern camps and referred to "the parody of the 570 prisoners."

Stephen Ledogar, the American delegation spokesman, appeared particularly bitter and said the United States "deplores" Hanoi's prisoner statement "when it knows the men are already at sea."

Singapore Ousts U.S. Journalist For 'Interfering'

SINGAPORE, June 3 (UPI).—American free lance journalist Anthony A. Polsky has been denied permission to remain in Singapore for allegedly "interfering in the internal affairs of the republic."

Mr. Polsky, 34, reports on the Singapore-Malaysia region for The New York Times, the National Broadcasting Co., the Australian Bulletin, the London Economist and McGraw-Hill publications.

A government statement tonight accused Mr. Polsky of "collaborating with Amnesty International through Martin Ennals and others to compile a report about alleged ill-treatment of detainees in Singapore, a matter completely outside his duties as a journalist."

Amnesty International is a London-based organization that investigates the circumstances of political imprisonment in many countries.

Mr. Polsky is the fourth foreign journalist who has been ousted in a month.

Vatican Sets Up Guidelines For Mass Media Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

mation or are unable to do so, then rumor is unloosed and rumor is not a bearer of the truth but carries dangerous half truths," the instruction said.

From now on, the document said, news of the church on its "intentions as well as on her works, must be distinguished by integrity, truth and openness."

Ignoring the power of the mass media "amounts to 'burning the talent given by God,'" the instruction said.

The instruction also upholds "the right of secrecy"—only, however, when "necessity or professional duty or the common good requires it." It adds:

"State and professional secrets are to be respected. And much tact is necessary in the description of violent events; as without it, social disorders can be set in motion that can go completely out of hand."

Pope Paul, son of a northern Italian newspaper editor, has been particularly concerned with news of crime and violence and the prominent play it gets in the press.

He accused the Italian newspapers of turning the news "upside down" as when the press gave more space to demonstrations rather than to his welcome to Sardinia in April 1970. He denounced them as "no longer papers of information but deformation."

Today's document states that, "If bloody events are too realistically described or too frequently dwelt upon, there is a danger of perverting the image of human life."

But journalists, as a whole, drew praise from the document, which also made a plea for their safety.

U.S. Bishop Hails Document

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—The U.S. Catholic Conference has also made public the set of Vatican guidelines calling for more effective use of the mass media by church spokesmen.

The document was accompanied by a 1,500-word commentary by Bishop John L. May of Mobile, Ala., chairman of the conference's communications committee.

Bishop May hailed the Vatican document as "an expression of the church's coming of age, at least conceptually, in regard to the world of modern communications."

He endorsed the idea that secrecy, while sometimes necessary should be "strictly limited" and added: "Without at all impugning motives, one must acknowledge that secrecy is a matter on which churchmen have sometimes exhibited an excessive and ill-advised caution, which in particular cases may have done more harm than good."

Saigon Troops Launch Driv[e] On Foe's Buildup Near DM[Z]

SAIGON, June 3 (AP).—The South Vietnamese military command disclosed today that marines are making a new drive in northwest South Vietnam, an area where a North Vietnamese buildup has been reported, 15 to 20 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone.

The Saigon military headquarters indicated that about 2,500 South Vietnamese marines were taking part in the operation, which began Sunday. A spokesman said several 500-man battalions were fanning out through the area's rolling foothills covered by elephant grass.

The most significant contact occurred yesterday afternoon when North Vietnamese forces fired about 500 mortar rounds into one of the battalions and engaged some Saigon troops, the South Vietnamese said.

Field reports said six South Vietnam marines were killed and 41 were wounded in the action, nine miles northeast of Khe Sanh. Nine Communist troops were reported killed.

The purpose of the drive is to disrupt North Vietnamese supply lines and infiltration corridors and reduce Hanoi's capabilities for mounting an offensive during the dry season now prevailing in the northern quarter of South Vietnam.

Fifty miles to the south, Saigon's infantrymen uncovered a stockpile of 600 mortar rounds during a drive on the edges of the A Shau Valley, an important North Vietnamese supply crossroads.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command reported that its forces overran North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers entrenched in bunkers around a pagoda ten miles northeast of the Cambodian capital.

Lt. Col. Am Rong, the military spokesman, said that the government troops and supporting aircraft killed 200 of the 300 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

Col. Am Rong said nine Cambodian troops were killed and 40 wounded.

Cambodian troops trained by the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam have been battling the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for the past week for control of the high ground east of Phnom Penh before most of the region is expected to be flooded by rains.

The region is the key to Penh's eastern defenses a important way-station o Communist supply route fr western branch of the H Minh Trail.

In Saigon, the U.S. co announced that an Ar helicopter on a medical-eva mission was shot down in Vietnam's central highla May 26. The command s American was killed an were missing. The helicop downed after picking American who had been w in a helicopter crash t before. The announceme been withheld earlier bec the search for the missing

Priest Is Silent In Kissinger Case

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 4 (UPI).—A Baltimore priest today followed the pattern set by his seven co-defendants and refused to respond to charges of plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and raid draft boards in three states.

Federal Judge Dixon Herman then entered a plea of not guilty on behalf of the Rev. Neil McLaughlin, 30, and reduced his bail from $25,000 to $5,000.

The Rev. Philip Berrigan, imprisoned anti-war activist, and six other persons also refused to respond at their arraignment last week. In lieu of a plea, each defendant submitted to the court a "statement of conscience."

Australia Protests To France on A-Test

CANBERRA, Australia, June 3 (AP).—Foreign Minister Leslie Bury announced today that Australia had protested to France over proposed nuclear tests in the atmosphere due to start near Tahiti tomorrow.

Mr. Bury said the Australian government had expressed deep opposition and strong concern.

Australia is thought to have taken the same actions as in previous years when it banned transit facilities for any French ships or aircraft carrying material to tests and refused air space to French aircraft carrying fissionable material.

48 GI Death[s] Most in Mon[th]

SAIGON, June 3 (AP).—U.S. command reports American battle deaths weekly casualty summa day—the highest toll in weeks.

The latest summary the highest weekly count since the week ended May 1, when 68 bat deaths were report

The command's sum listed 229 U.S. wounde week, a sharp increase the 92 reporter from th vious week but about the as the toll in the firs weeks of May.

The latest figures American casualties h war since Jan. 1, 19 45,281 killed, 299,683 wo and 9,564 dead from hostile causes.

Thieu Riva[l] Seen Hurt [in] Electoral B[ill]

SAIGON, June 3 (NY South Vietnamese lowe strengthened today the ity of a one-candidate tial campaign by passing toral bill that will make result for anyone but Nguyen Van Thieu to run October's election.

The measure would presidential candidates the endorsement of at national legislators or bers of provincial or c cils, about one fifth of of either category holders.

This would be easy Thieu, who controls a of the legislature and provincial councils, but for anyone else.

Mr. Thieu's only seri lengers, Vice-President Cao Ky and retired Ge Van (Big) Minh, woul at a serious disadvanta president signed the bill

Neither possible cont pressed his reaction to

101 Out of 122

The bill was support deputies of the 122 p the National Assembly t deputies voted down am introduced by the Senat the restrictive clause.

Mr. Thieu supported strictive measure to his supporters called a decision in the electi Oct. 3.

Mr. Ky, who has be public positions opposed of the president since not yet formally decl he would run for presi fall, but his supporters they doubt that he the necessary signatur electoral bill became la

Many political observ Vietnamese and Amer the only potential challe appeared capable of ro the required number was Gen. Minh. He h that he might run, bu the elections were fai Minh has said that he the restrictive conditio unconstitutional.

WEATHI[R]

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Ve
AMSTERDAM	27	81	Pa
ANKARA	14	57	Sh
ATHENS	24	75	Cl
BEIRUT	33	91	Pa
BELGRADE	25	77	Pa
BERLIN	26	79	Cl
BRUSSELS	25	77	Pa
BUDAPEST	25	77	Pa
CAIRO	34	93	Sh
CASABLANCA	20	68	Ve
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Pa
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Ov
DUBLIN	14	57	Ve
EDINBURGH	11	52	Ov
FLORENCE	25	77	Cl
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cl
GENEVA	20	68	Pa
HELSINKI	26	79	Pa
ISTANBUL	29	84	Sh
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cl
LISBON	18	64	Ve
LONDON	18	64	Pa
MADRID	19	66	Ve
MILAN	24	75	Cl
MONTREAL	15	59	Cl
MOSCOW	27	81	Cl
MUNICH	21	70	Pa
NEW YORK	24	75	Sh
NICE	22	72	Pa
OSLO	23	73	Pa
PARIS	25	77	Pa
PRAGUE	23	73	Cl
ROME	22	72	Pa
SOFIA	17	63	Sh
STOCKHOLM	23	73	Pa
TEL AVIV	28	82	Pa
TUNIS	22	72	Ve
VENICE	24	75	Pa
VIENNA	24	75	Cl
WARSAW	24	75	Sh
WASHINGTON	25	77	Sh
ZURICH	21	70	Cl

(U.S. Canadian temperatures as 1700 GMT. others at 12

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Backs Aide for Post

Hoffa Quits as Teamsters President

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). James R. Hoffa relinquished sterday his role as president the Teamsters union.

From his prison cell, Hoffa ve his blessing to Frank E. Fitzmmons, acting president of the ation's largest trade union, to nounce his candidacy to suced him.

Mr. Fitzsimmons made the anuncement this afternoon after prolonged meeting of the eamsters general executive ard. The board, he reported, nanimously endorsed his candacy after voting to accept offa's decision not to run. The ion's convention is July 6 in iami Beach.

"It has been a difficult decion for Jimmy," said the 63-ar-old Mr. Fitzsimmons, a longme associate and friend of offa. He added:

"He has devoted a lifetime to e Teamsters movement, and e Teamsters and his family ave been his primary interests." offa is 58.

Hoffa's chances of being releasd from jail appeared to be rightening.

William Loeb, publisher of the anchester (N.H.) Union-Leader, net with Attorney General John . Mitchell yesterday for more han 40 minutes. Mr. Loeb has een trying to win Hoffa's reease since he was jailed in 1967 or jury tampering and pensionund fraud.

Only Chance

A high Teamster official said ast night that Mr. Loeb's visit o Mr. Mitchell was "understandable" in view of widespread belief in the union that Hoffa's nly chance for parole lay in his relinquishing all of his union activities. A Teamster lawyer said he expected to try to reopen Hoffa's bid for parole by agreeing to accept his release from jail with the condition that he sever his ties with the Teamsters.

Hoffa's decision was relayed to Mr. Fitzsimmons by attorney Morris Shenker, who has defended Hoffa in his decade-long battle with the law.

If Hoffa abides by an arrangement he made with Mr. Fitzsimmons back in April, he will also provide his handpicked successor with a letter of endorsement designed to solidify the 12 regional vice-presidents behind Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The Justice Department confirmed that Mr. Loeb met with Mr. Mitchell and discussed Hoffa's case. A spokesman for Mr. Mitchell emphasized that no commitment was made regarding Hoffa's release from prison.

Frequent Visitor

In the last few months, Mr. Loeb has been a frequent visitor and letter writer to the Justice Department in an effort to get Hoffa released. He was particularly active prior to March 31 when the U.S. Parole Board for the second time denied Hoffa a parole.

Mr. Loeb's newspaper also has reported that a key government witness in Hoffa's 1964 jury tampering conviction lied under oath in that trial. The witness, Edward Grady Partin, of Baton Rouge, La., is expected to be called before a federal judge in Nashville to testify on the newspaper's report.

The decision by Hoffa to give up his union activities is legally enough to re-open his bid for parole. Some members of the parole board were amenable in March to releasing Hoffa under such conditions.

Hoffa has served four years of a combined 13-year sentence.

AP.

James R. Hoffa

Improving Kleindienst's Chances

Ehrlichman Rules Self Out As the Next Attorney General

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —White House assistant John D. Ehrlichman yesterday removed his name from consideration as a possible successor to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Mr. Ehrlichman's announcement—made through fellow White House aide Robert H. Finch—increases the likelihood that Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst will move up to head the Justice Department if Mr. Mitchell, as expected, resigns to direct President Nixon's reelection campaign.

Mr. Mitchell has said repeatedly that he has not been asked by the President to resume his 1968 role as campaign manager, and he reiterated yesterday that "I have no intention of resigning."

But his close associates in the administration and the Republican party universally believe he will do just that, at Mr. Nixon's request, next fall or winter.

Speculation on Rise

As a result, speculation on his successor has increased in recent weeks, with Mr. Ehrlichman's name among those prominently mentioned.

Mr. Finch surprised a group of newsmen by pushing away from the table after a breakfast question-and-answer session yesterday and announcing he had "one piece of hard news" to deliver before he left.

"Ehrlichman's not going to be attorney general," he said. Mr. Finch added that "you can draw your own conclusions" about who would take over at the Justice Department.

Later, it was learned that Mr. Ehrlichman had asked Mr. Finch before the breakfast to knock down the speculation about his succeeding Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Ehrlichman is a Seattle lawyer and Nixon campaign aide who served as counsel to the President before taking over his present duties as assistant for domestic affairs.

Mr. Kleindienst, 48, Arizona native and Harvard Law School graduate, was active in the presidential campaigns of both Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., in 1964, and Mr. Nixon. He has served as Mr. Mitchell's deputy since the start of the administration.

AP.

John D. Ehrlichman

According to Justice Department sources, Mr. Kleindienst has indicated an interest in succeeding Mr. Mitchell, but feels that whoever inherits the post should be free to pick his own deputy.

Associates take that to mean that he would not remain in the department if Mr. Nixon should choose someone else as attorney general.

His own choice as a deputy is thought likely to be either Robert Mardian, the assistant attorney general who heads the Internal Security Division, or William H. Rehnquist, now assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel.

24th Body Found In Calif. Area; Copters in Search

YUBA CITY, Calif., June 3 (Reuters). — Another body was found in a grave here today, bringing to 24 the number discovered by authorities since they began digging late last month.

Sheriff's deputies confirmed that the 24th body had been found on a ranch about five miles from here, in the same general location as the 23 others.

A Mexican farm labor contractor, Juan Corona, 37, has pleaded not guilty on ten counts of murder in connection with the deaths. He is awaiting a court hearing set for June 16.

The body found today was the first uncovered since Saturday.

Authorities were processing today photographs taken by helicopter of the burial area—photographs taken by an infra-red-ray camera.

House Passes Bill Creating 150,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —The House of Representatives passed a Democratic-sponsored bill yesterday to create 150,000 public service jobs. Republicans predicted a veto by President Nixon.

In the first floor test of the President's special revenue sharing proposals—designed to give states more leeway in running previously federal programs—the House rejected a Republican bill, 202 to 183. The House then approved the Democratic-sponsored measure, 246 to 142.

The bill would authorize nearly $5 billion over the next four years to pay 80 percent of the salaries of state and local government jobs now unfilled for lack of funds. They would include such posts as teaching and hospital assistants and conservation work, and could pay up to $12,000 a year.

Mr. Nixon vetoed such a bill last year on grounds that it would create dead-end make-work jobs without any mechanism to move workers on to private employment. The bill passed yesterday does nothing to meet that objection. An amendment limiting any such job to two years was defeated by a voice vote. The Senate has passed a bill which takes the same approach but authorizes $1.75 billion over two years.

House Republicans offered as a substitute yesterday Mr. Nixon's special revenue sharing manpower bill, which would give the states $500 million now and $2 billion next year to run their own manpower programs.

Republicans said the 150,000 jobs to be created by the Democratic bill would provide work for only 3 percent of the 5 million unemployed. Democrats retorted that the Republican substitute would guarantee no new jobs, but would simply turn over federal manpower programs to the states. Democrats promised a separate bill reforming manpower programs.

Summer Job Program

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —President Nixon announced yesterday that federally sponsored summer job opportunities will be 30 percent greater than last year and at the highest level in the seven-year history of the program. The government will invest $303 million in the effort.

The President said that of the 824,000 job opportunities being made available, 674,000 would be through federal government programs and 150,000 through the efforts of the National Alliance of Businessmen, "which works with the government but does not receive public monies."

The National Urban League yesterday warned that unemployment among blacks could reach one million this summer and urged the President and Congress to designate 53 cities as disaster areas and provide federal funds to create jobs.

Congress Told Ranchers' Poison Kills Eagles

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —A small group of sheep ranchers has been baiting animal carcasses with massive doses of thallium sulfate, the highly toxic poison that killed 22 bald and golden eagles in Wyoming, a Senate subcommittee was told yesterday.

The poison is so dangerous that one gram can kill a man. Odorless and tasteless, it looks like common table salt.

In one instance, Charles Lawrence, enforcement chief for the Bureau of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife, found that a rancher used 25 pounds of the poison to bait the carcasses of 30 sheep and two cows when three pounds would have been sufficient to control predators.

Testifying before the Senate Agriculture Appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Lawrence said the 22 eagles most likely died from eating three baited antelope in an area close to Jackson Canyon, a winter roosting site.

Both the bald and golden eagles are protected by federal law and it is a crime to kill them deliberately.

Mr. Lawrence said that federal investigators do not yet know who baited the antelope. Even if they knew, they would have to prove a deliberate attempt to poison the birds before arrests could be made.

It is highly likely, Mr. Lawrence said, that the antelope were baited to kill coyotes who prey on sheep. Golden eagles on rare occasions kill lambs and kids but, for the most part, like the bald eagle, they feed on carrion, other witnesses said.

Mr. Lawrence said a rumor in Wyoming that the federal predator control program was about to end moved some ranchers to buy thallium, which the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service stopped using in 1967 because it is so lethal.

The government now uses a poison called 1080 and strychnine in its predator control program. Chemical analysis is continuing but so far there is no evidence that any of the eagles were killed by these poisons, an official testified.

However, a witness for the Audubon Society said dead eagles have been found elsewhere containing lethal doses of 1080 and strychnine.

Suit on Polar Bear Killings

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI). —An organization called Friends of Animals, Inc., filed a suit against the government yesterday to stop unlimited killing of polar bears.

The suit, filed in U. S. District Court here, said there are only 10,000 to 15,000 polar bears left in the world and that they were in danger of extinction at the hands of hunters and oil developers.

Of five Arctic nations where the polar bears roam, only the Soviet Union has banned killing of them, the suit said. It said Canada, Norway, Denmark and the United States permit the bears to be hunted, and said the worst offender was the United States, where Alaska has a year-around, unlimited season on them.

The suit was filed against Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton. It said the U. S. "sport" kill ranged up to 400 bears a year.

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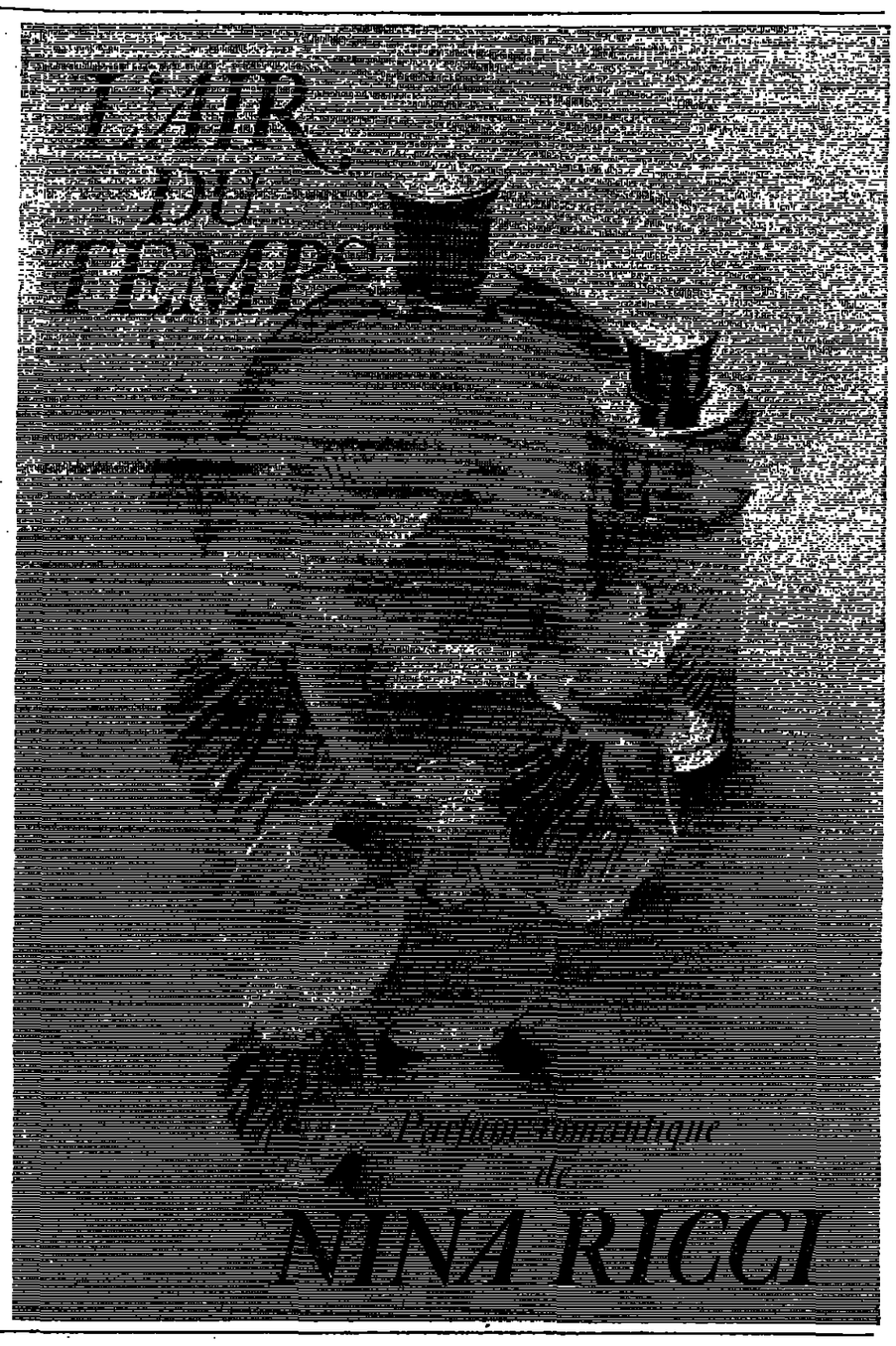


Salinger Tells How Stranger Crashed '61 Secret Meeting

By Henry Raymont

BOSTON, June 3 (NYT).—The tory of how a Seattle businessman inadvertently crashed a top ecret White House meeting at he height of the Berlin crisis f 1961 was told yesterday by Pierre Salinger, President John . Kennedy's press aide.

Mr. Salinger, describing the nistake as the worst security reach in his four years at the White House, said it jeopardized ighly sensitive National Security Council plans for the defense f Western access to Berlin at a me when Soviet air power hreatened a confrontation.

The visitor went so unnoticed hat toward the end of the meet-g, President Kennedy went up him, patted his knee, and wistlly confided: "Things look etty tough today," Mr. Salinger orted.

"It caused pandemonium in the curity establishment," he said a news conference held here connection with the annual vention of the American Booklers Association.

Incident in Novel

he incident is described in Salinger's forthcoming novel s first—titled "On Instruc- of My Government," but the es of the participants have changed and the crisis in tion deals with Chinese mis- in a fictional Latin-Amercountry, Santa Clara, in the 1976. The book will be pubd next week by Doubleday o.

an interview, the author identified the businessman Elroy McCaw, a wealthy tle television executive and er owner of the WINS broadcasting station in New York, who died last year. Mr. McCaw gave Mr. Salinger details of the story in Washington in the spring of 1967, Mr. Salinger said, in the presence of a mutual friend, Gordon McClendon of Dallas, who also owns a group of television stations.

Series of Misunderstandings

Mr. Salinger said Mr. McCaw's intrusion was caused by a series of misunderstandings that began when he flew to Washington to attend a meeting at the Pentagon of the National Security Advisory Council, a volunteer citizens' group of which he was a member. The meeting had been cancelled because all top military chiefs had been called to the emergency session at the White House.

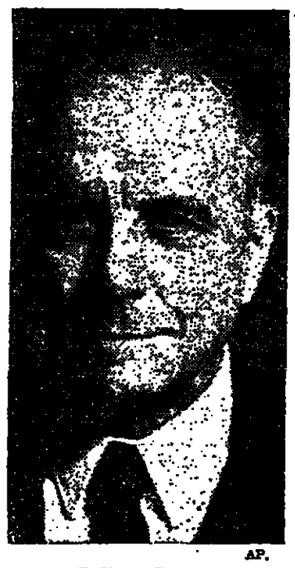
"When he called Gen. Curtis LeMay's office saying he was expected at a 'National Security Council' meeting, the general's secretary called the White House and somehow got clearance from Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary," Mr. Salinger recounted.

"At the White House, McCaw was met by Gen. Ted Clifton, the President's military aide, and escorted to the meeting, which was already in progress. The room was dark, as the military were showing the President slides of Soviet overflights and troop concentrations. It was only afterwards that his presence was detected and then all hell broke loose."

Room Full of VIPs

BOSTON, June 3 (AP).—Mr. McCaw realized he was in the wrong meeting when he saw Gen. LeMay, the President, the head of the CIA and the secretary of state, Mr. Salinger said.

Officials solved the security breach, Mr. Salinger said, by requiring Mr. McCaw to telephone Washington periodically and tell officials where he was.



AP.

Julien Green

French Academy Elects American As First Alien

PARIS, June 3 (UPI).—Paris-born American novelist Julien Green was elected today to the French Academy, the first foreign citizen to be so honored by the academy, which was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635.

Election was by 27 votes with one abstention for the seat vacated at the death of French author François Mauriac last fall. Three rival candidates withdrew to permit Mr. Green's election.

Justice Minister René Fleven early this year ruled that Mr. Green was eligible for the academy, set up to guard the purity of the French language.

Mr. Green at 18 enrolled in the French Army during World War I and first visited the United States a year later. He wrote all his works in French except "Memories of Happy Days"—the first volume of his autobiography, written in English.

Mr. Green's works include novels set in the United States. Among them are "Sud," "Moira" and "Chaque Homme Dans Sa Nuit."

Senators' Drug Inquiry

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Two Senate committees have scheduled a joint "emergency" investigation June 15-16 into drug abuse among American Vietnam war veterans.

Rite for Pope John

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (Reuters).—Pope Paul today celebrated mass by the tomb of Pope John XXIII to mark the eighth anniversary of his death.

Massachusetts Keeps Law on Birth Control

BOSTON, June 3 (UPI).—A ban on the sale of birth control devices to unmarried women in Massachusetts stands after a second assault by liberal members of the state House of Representatives yesterday.

By a 108-to-106 vote, the House refused to overturn a decision taken Tuesday to keep the 126-year-old ban. A bill to repeal the statute was defeated Tuesday, 116 to 105.

French Leftists Free Vietnamese Student

GRENOBLE, France, June 3 (AP).—Student members of "Secours Rouge," a leftist organization, today freed after holding prisoner for 24 hours a South Vietnamese student who they said played a role in the shooting of two Grenoble University students.

A statement said Tang Hung Ahn was set free because he is "only a tool and that justice should be done against the plotters and direct superiors in the puppet embassy of South Vietnam, a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency."

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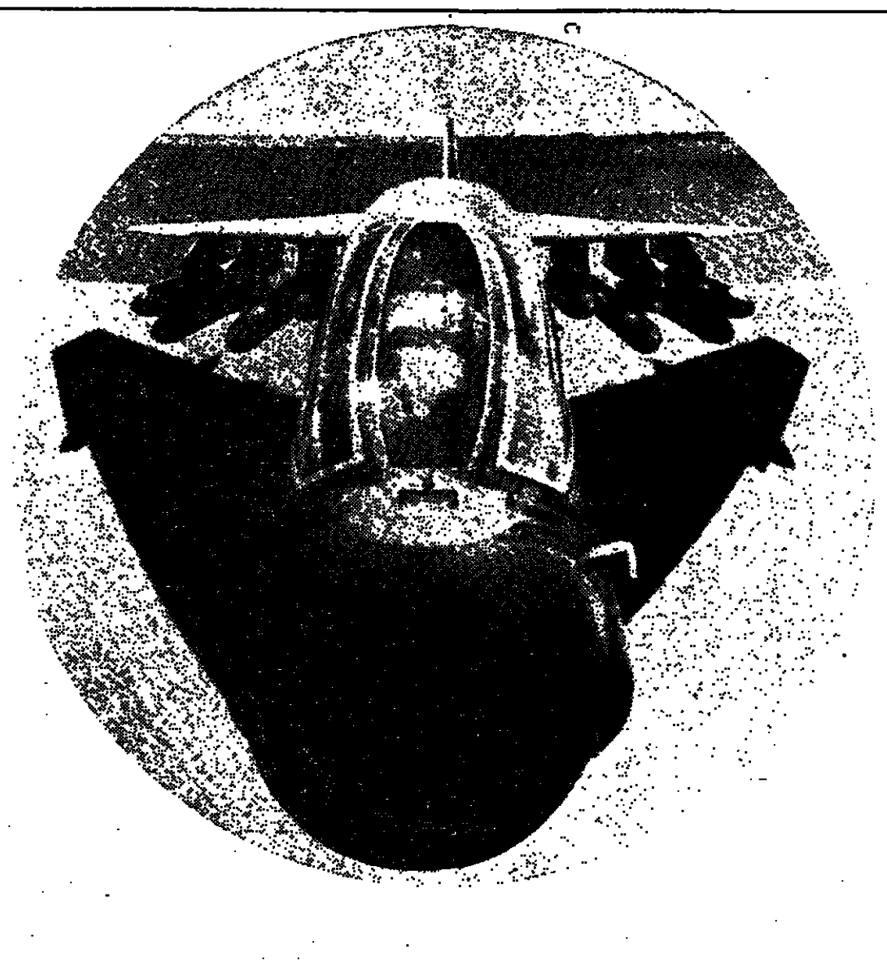

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VOUGHT AERONAUTICS

Paris Air Show: See the Vought A-7 on the flight line, visit the LTV Aerospace Corporation exhibit in hall A, stand 36.

Air France Cuts Fares For Youths

Transatlantic Trip Reduced to $200

NEW YORK, June 3 (Reuters).—Air France today offered a $200 cut rate transatlantic round trip fare for youths.

Following similar moves earlier this week by Sabena and Pan American World Airways, the French airline said the new fare —between New York and Paris and Boston and Paris—would apply during the off season. A $220 fare will be applied during peak periods.

The lowest normal round trip fare between New York and Paris at present is $357.

Youths are eligible for the new Air France fare from the age of 15 up to 26.

The Sabena and Pan Am fare cuts, which apply on the New York-Brussels routes, involve slightly different age limits and only students are eligible.

Still Studying Moves

Spokesmen for Trans World Airlines and British Overseas Airways Corp., said their companies were still studying the fare cut moves.

The reductions are intended mainly to compete with low-cost charter flights which are drawing an increasing number of travelers away from regularly scheduled airline flights.

Normally, all 104 airline members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) must charge the same fares. But a clause in IATA's regulations allows members to abrogate this rule if offered to do so by their governments.

Both Sabena and Air France said they were acting on their governments' instructions in cutting fares. Pan Am acted under a new U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board regulation allowing the American airlines to match reductions by their foreign competitors.

The question of cut-rate fares is expected to be discussed at a IATA meeting in Montreal toward the end of this month.

Millionaire Puts Value on Life

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—Jim Slater, 42-year-old merger magnate, put a price on his own head today—a cool £10 million ($24 million).

This is the sum for which he is seeking life insurance. Five other executives of his Slater-Walker investment empire will be insured for a total of £5 million.

Mr. Slater told the annual shareholders meeting that the plan was to give a cash boost to the company if he or other key men died. The annual premion for a £15 million policy would be about £45,000, experts here said.

Etna Subsides After 2 Months

CATANIA, Sicily, June 3 (UPI).—Europe's tallest and most active volcano all but returned to sleep today after two months of eruptions and an awesome display of fire and thunder.

Scientists said lava was seeping from only one of four craters at the 5,950-foot level of Mount Etna. The main crater at the top of the 10,902-foot vicano was still smoking and rumbling intermittently.

Walls of lava which rolled down the southeastern slope to threaten farms and hamlets below have not moved in 72 hours.

"Perhaps starting today," said one scientist, "we can stop speaking of eruptions."

India Eyeing ABM System, Says Minister

Cites Reported Peking ICBM Test Program

NEW DELHI, June 3 (AP).—India's minister for defense production, V. C. Shukla, told Parliament today India has plans to produce anti-ballistic missiles (ABM). He refused to give further details "in the public interest."

He said the government was fully aware of "the threat to international peace" by Peking's reported plans to test fire an ICBM into the Indian Ocean.

He said India had information "from its own sources" that some preparations were going on in Communist China in this direction but "we do not know in which direction they are going to fire the missile."

The minister said New Delhi was in touch with "friendly countries" on this issue but he preferred not to name them.

Aware of Dangers

Answering questions, Mr. Shukla denied charges that India was not alive to the dangers and said India was "fully aware of China's warlike preparations and its aggressive intentions."

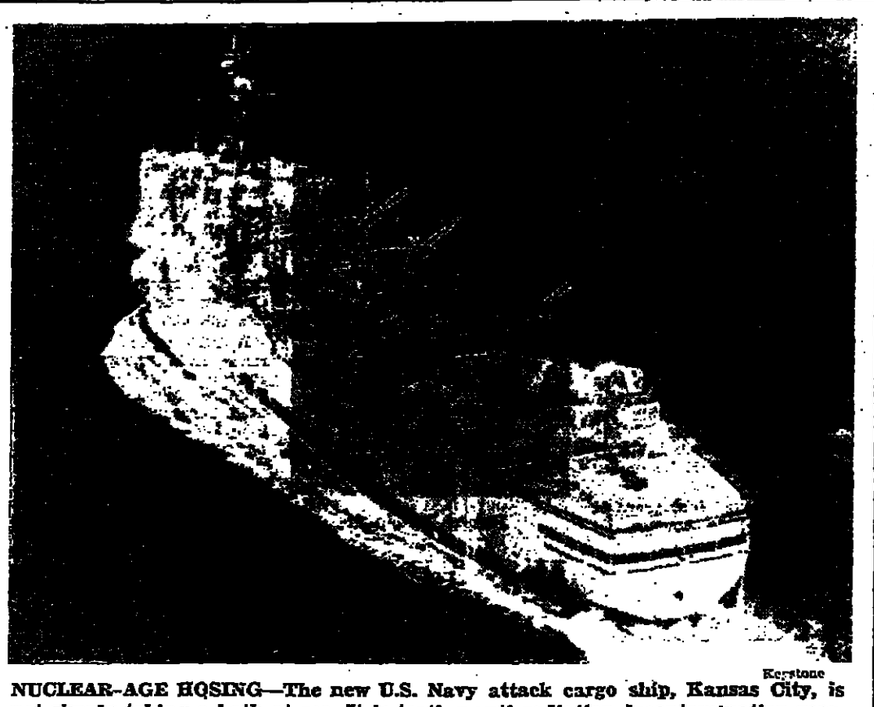
He said that by 1973-74 India will have developed a four-stage launcher burning a solid propellant to put an 80-kilogram payload in orbit.

"This will be followed by an advanced rocket which can put a 1,200-kilogram payload into synchronous orbit," he said. "We plan a communication satellite by 1975," he added.

The minister said he would also approach nonaligned nations which attended the Lusaka conference last September to use their influence with Peking to keep the Indian Ocean an area of peace.

Bombing in Toulouse

TOULOUSE, June 3 (Reuters). A homemade bomb exploded early yesterday outside the offices of the Rothschild investment company, a subsidiary of the Rothschild Bank, setting fire to the building and causing serious damage, police reported.



Keystone

NUCLEAR-AGE HOSING—The new U.S. Navy attack cargo ship, Kansas City, is not simply taking a bath at sea. It is testing anti-radiation decontamination gear.

Foes Accuse Each Other

Jordanians, Guerrillas Fight for Sixth Day

AMMAN, June 3 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas mortared and machine-gunned army positions north of Amman tonight and kidnapped two Jordanian Army soldiers, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, quoted by Amman Radio, said a hand grenade was hurled tonight at a police station in Al Wahdat refugee camp in the capital, but no damage resulted.

The spokesman said the guerrilla barrage began at 7:45 p.m. against army positions near Sakeb, 22 miles north of Amman.

The firing continued for one hour, the spokesman said. He did not say whether the army returned the fire.

(In Beirut, a guerrilla spokesman accused the army of firing on guerrilla positions in the same region.

(He said nine army tanks and three troop-carriers took up positions in the area and the army was cutting a guerrilla supply route there.)

The government spokesman said the guerrillas also kidnapped two soldiers, identified as Fakhri Hussein Saleh and Radi Abdel Kader, from the village of Halawa in the same region.

He earlier accused the guerrillas of attacking and looting a north Jordanian village last night, killing two persons.

It was the sixth straight day of army-guerrilla clashes in this country.

In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said King Hussein will meet within the next few days with one of the guerrilla leaders to draw up a formula for civil peace.

It said the formula would be contained in a new agreement which will be signed by the king and guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat.

Beirut University Sit-in Called Off

BEIRUT, June 3 (AP).—Bowing to pressure from the administration and colleagues, the striking students of the American University of Beirut last night decided to evacuate campus buildings they have been occupying for more than ten days.

About 4,000 students began the strike May 13 to protest a 10 percent increase in tuition fees to meet a budget deficit.

Of Bonn Red Cross in Moscow

Ethnic Germans' Emigration From Russia Will Be Topic

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, June 3.—West German Red Cross officials are coming to Moscow to discuss the touchy question of the emigration and repatriation of some of the 1.84 million ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union.

Because of its extreme delicacy, the West German Embassy here is reluctant to talk about the visit. As one West German diplomat put it:

"The issue is strictly between the federal republic's Red Cross and the Soviet Red Crescent Society. We are not involved."

The meeting is set to take place "in a few weeks." It will be another in a series of on-again, off-again Red Cross meetings on the question of repatriation. It will, according to West German sources, deal only with practical issues involved. No major policy decisions will be taken.

Diplomatic Importance

Yet the discussions are extremely important diplomatically in West German-Soviet relations, the more so in the wake of Chancellor Willy Brandt's stalled drive for détente with Eastern Europe, marked by the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty signed last August.

While it makes no reference to repatriation, the treaty—still not ratified because of the deadlock in the four-power talks on West Berlin—was seen as opening the way for an increased flow of ethnic Germans to West Germany.

Mr. Brandt had discussed the issue with Premier Alexei Kosygin when the chancellor was in Moscow for the treaty signing. Mr. Kosygin reportedly promised to explore the question.

Thus far there have been no concrete results. West German diplomats here say there has been no change in the pattern of migration to West Germany since the treaty was signed.

Disputed in Bonn

This is disputed, however, by figures from Red Cross officials in Bonn. They report that 533 ethnic Germans went to West Germany between January and April this year—an increase of 192 over the total of 340 all of 1970.

In recent years, accordin sources here, about 300 et Germans emigrate annually u the principle of reunificatio families torn asunder by boundary changes and c causes.

In all, about 23,000 have repatriated since World Wa This does not include the of thousands of German oners of war who have tri back to their homeland in post-war years.

Except to say that they nu "in the thousands," West Ge diplomats said there are no cise figures on the numb Germans still in the Soviet U who want to go to West Gerr

They say that only the sians know exactly how Germans have applied for visas, and they are not to The West Germans here, hou doubt that the figure is as as 300,000, as has been rep by some sources in West Ge ny. A more realistic figur cording to sources in West many, would be between and 10,000.

Most ethnic Germans are families who have lived in sia for generations. Ma their ancestors came to I at the invitation of the Ge born Tsarina Catherine II 1796) to settle mainly alon vast empty reaches of the River. They became kno the Volga Germans.

© Los Angeles Times

East Germans Offe Cash for Escapees

BRUNSWICK, West Ge June 3 (Reuters).—Borde thorities here today report first known instance of a German offer of a cash for the recapture of r fleeing to the West.

The East Germans u loudspeaker van to offe marks ($35) in either Eas man or West German c to anyone handing over be refugees, the Brunswick service said.

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Former U.K. Soldier Wins Ulster Claim

Injury Test Case Opens 'Floodgates'

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—The Northern Ireland government may have to pay damages for British soldiers wounded or killed on riot duty.

A Londonderry court yesterday awarded a former grenadier guardsman £7,000 damages for partial loss of sight in a riot last year.

An army spokesman said last night: "This case opens the floodgates."

The provincial government could face a bill of up to £500,000. Eight soldiers have been killed and 200 have been injured since the army began its peace-keeping role almost three years ago.

In the test case, ex-guardsman Paul Chadwick, 24, sued the Londonderry Development Commission. Londonderry admitted liability and the damages will be paid out of government funds.

Mr. Chadwick sued under the Northern Ireland Malicious Injuries Act, which states specifically that "any person" may claim damages. The Defense Ministry in London explained: "Ulster is not an active service area, because it is part of the United Kingdom. A soldier is entitled to the same rights as a civilian and if he is injured can claim damages in a civilian court."

Sandra Willets, widow of paratrooper Sgt. Michael Willets, who was killed nine days ago by a terrorist bomb in Belfast, said yesterday she intended to make a claim. So did Cathy Bankier, whose husband was shot dead 11 days ago.

"I had no idea it was possible to claim," said Mrs. Bankier.

5 U.S. Airmen Killed In Spain Jet Crash

MADRID, June 3 (UPI).—Five U.S. airmen were killed today when a KC-135 jet tanker crashed in a wheat field as it attempted to land at Torrejon Air Base, 15 miles east of here.

Investigators were trying to determine the causes of the crash, just 100 yards from the hamlet of Centenara in Guadalajara Province. The Spanish news agency Cifra reported the plane, a converted version of the Boeing-707 used for air-to-air refuelling, was struck by lightning. The Air Force said the plane was returning from a "mission inside Spain" with its special refuelling tanks empty.

Associated Press.

RUSSIAN CHURCH—Patriarch Pimen, the new Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, being enthroned in the Yelokhovsky Cathedral yesterday in Moscow; 5,000 worshippers were in attendance, including a high representative from the Vatican.

U.K. Union Head Says Steel Strike May End Today

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—Hopes for a quick end to Britain's three-day-old steel strike rose tonight after a meeting between union leaders and chiefs of the state-owned industry.

Hector Smith, leader of 15,000 blast furnacemen on strike for a major pay raise, emerged from the meeting saying: "There is a possibility of the strike being called off tomorrow." He gave no details.

The blast furnacemen are demanding a 35 percent increase on weekly wages of about £20. No specific counteroffer has been made by the British Steel Corp.

More than 5,400 other steel workers already have been laid off as a result of the furnacemen's walkout. If it goes on, management officials warned the union today, the total of men idled could rise to 17,300 by the end of the week.

Lisbon Faculty Closed

LISBON, June 3 (Reuters).—Portuguese authorities have decided to close the science faculty of Lisbon University for two weeks following clashes between students and police. The students have been protesting against delays in university reforms and the arrests of some students.

Obituaries

Dr. Rolla Dyer, One of First To Link Cancer, Cigarettes

ATLANTA, June 3 (AP).—Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, 84, one of the first scientists to link cigarette smoking with lung cancer, died yesterday at a hospital here of a heart attack.

Dr. Dyer served with the U.S. Public Health Service from 1916 to 1950 and was director of its National Institutes of Health from 1942 until his retirement.

He was a pioneer in the study of typhus, discovered the rat-flea relationship in the transmission of typhus and helped develop a vaccine against the disease.

He was one of seven scientists who, in a study sponsored by four U.S. health agencies, concluded in 1957 that cigarette smoking was related to the increase in lung cancer.

Gardiner Symonds

HOUSTON, June 3 (NYT).—Gardiner Symonds, 67, chairman of the board of Tenneco, Inc., died of a heart ailment Tuesday in Methodist Hospital.

Mr. Symonds is generally credited with having been the architect of Tenneco, the conglomerate that reported revenue of $2.5-billion for 1970. He joined Tenneco as chief executive in 1943, the year it was chartered as Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.

Tennessee Gas, its name changed, later diversified into oil, chemicals, packaging, land use and manufacturing. Today gas transmission amounts to only about 25 percent of the company's operation.

Mr. Symonds was quick to see the implications of natural gas transmission and after World War II spun a national web of pipelines starting from the Texas gas fields.

In the 1960s, when Tenneco's activities already included natural gas, oil, chemicals and insurance, he further diversified his company until it embraced a major East Coast shipyard, a farm and cattle ranches in California, a Wisconsin maker of farm and construction equipment, and prospectors for gas and oil under sea and on land in many countries.

In 1930 he joined a struggling infant investment concern, the Chicago Corp., as assistant treasurer and became a vice-president in 1932.

In 1938, when oil was discovered on land in Texas that the company had bought as natural gas reserves, Mr. Symonds was sent to take charge of the development. By 1943 the gas-transmission business had grown to the point where the parent company decided to remove its pipeline operations from control by the Federal Natural Gas Act and spun off Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. with Mr. Symonds as president.

John Mundy

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—John Mundy, 85, former orchestra manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, died Saturday in Santa Margherita, Italy.

The scion of a British musical family, Mr. Mundy began cello study at the Royal Academy of Music in London when he was 10. He came to the United States in 1921 as conductor for "The Beggar's Opera." Mr. Mundy was a freelance cellist and composer until 1944, when the Metropolitan needed an orchestra manager. He held the post for 13 years.

Gen. Louis Bonte

MENTON, France, June 3 (Reuters).—Gen. Louis Bonte, 63, the French general suspended for his role in the mysterious departure from France of Israeli gunboats in December, 1969, died here today of injuries received in a road accident two weeks ago. Gen. Bonte had been in hospital since he was knocked down by a motorcycle outside his home here on May 21.

Maj. Gen. Leonid Novikov

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Leonid V. Novikov, 85, a former czarist colonel who served more than 40 years with the Soviet Army before retirement, has died, the Defense Ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda reported today. He was a professor of engineering and technical services and taught at Soviet military academies. He was the author of more than 100 works on military roads and holder of numerous decorations, including the country's highest award, the Order of Lenin.

Klaus Stuermer

ZURICH, June 3 (AP).—Former West German international soccer player Klaus Stuermer, 35, died of cancer Tuesday.

Mr. Stuermer won his first international cap in 1954 while playing for Hamburg and was still an active player with a Swiss first division team, Winterthur, last season.

Paris Is Seeking Liebermann to Head the Opéra

PARIS, June 3 (NYT).—The French government is negotiating with Rolf Liebermann, director of the Hamburg State Opera, to take over direction of the Paris Opéra, it was learned here today.

The post fell vacant when René Nicoly, who was named administrator in 1969, died last month. This week, the French Cultural Ministry named Daniel Lesur, a composer, as interim administrator.

Mr. Liebermann, the 60-year-old Swiss composer who has headed the Hamburg company for more than a decade, has made it one of the world's finest, in the view of many critics. His reign has been conspicuous for the ensemble strength of the company and the breadth of its repertory, including a high percentage of 20th-century operas and many world premieres, many of works commissioned by the Hamburg company. Mr. Liebermann recently resigned his post in Hamburg, where he will be succeeded next year by August Everding, now director of the Munich Kammerspiele.

Since July 30, 1970, the Paris Opéra has been closed. The official reason given is overdue repair work, but a more important reason is to gain time for complex labor negotiations with several unions, most of which have now been completed.

Must Satisfy American Labor

U.S. Links Its Role in ILO to Its Unions

GENEVA, June 3 (UPI).—A high U.S. official said here today that the International Labor Organization (ILO) would have to satisfy the demands of American organized labor if U.S. participation in that United Nations organization was to continue.

Samuel de Palma, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, told a news conference that the administration would press Congress to provide the $7.8 million annual assessment for 1971 and to pay the $3.8 million assessment for the last half of 1970.

Last year, Congress, after hearing criticism of the ILO from American labor leaders, decided to suspend the $3.7 million payment.

25% of Budget

Mr. De Palma said today that the United States considers it has a legal obligation to pay its assessments, but that the final decision would be up to Congress, which is now considering the administration's request for funds. The U.S. assessment amounts to about 25 percent of the total ILO budget.

A major source of the dissatisfaction of the United States, Mr. De Palma explained, was the attempt of the Soviet Union and East European states to change the ILO tripartite system, which provides for representation from governments, employers and labor. Western labor and employer delegates have objected to delegates in those categories from East European states, charging that they, in fact, are representatives of their regimes and not of independent autonomous groups.

East European states have demanded representation in ILO conference groups and offices upon a geographical basis, instead of by the free vote system presently practiced.

Mr. De Palma stated that the East European countries knew the ILO constitution and structure when they demanded membership and that it was up to them, as the minority, to adapt to the ILO's structure, and not for the ILO and its majority membership to adapt to the minority wishes.

8 French Police Hurt by Bomb In Milk Protest

LORIENT, France, June 3 (Reuters).—Eight policemen were injured in this Breton port today by a bomb thrown by farmers protesting low milk prices and the imprisonment of a young Farmers' Union member.

Police fired tear gas to disperse hundreds of farmers demonstrating in front of Lorient's Hall of Justice and the nearby police headquarters.

The bomb, containing metal fragments and stones, was thrown at police amid a hail of rocks, bottles and steel bolts. Some officers struck by bomb fragments were treated in a hospital.

The farmers, who have been calling for higher milk prices for some time, were incensed recently by a two-month prison sentence given to Jean Carel, a union member accused of helping to empty a milk truck on the streets.

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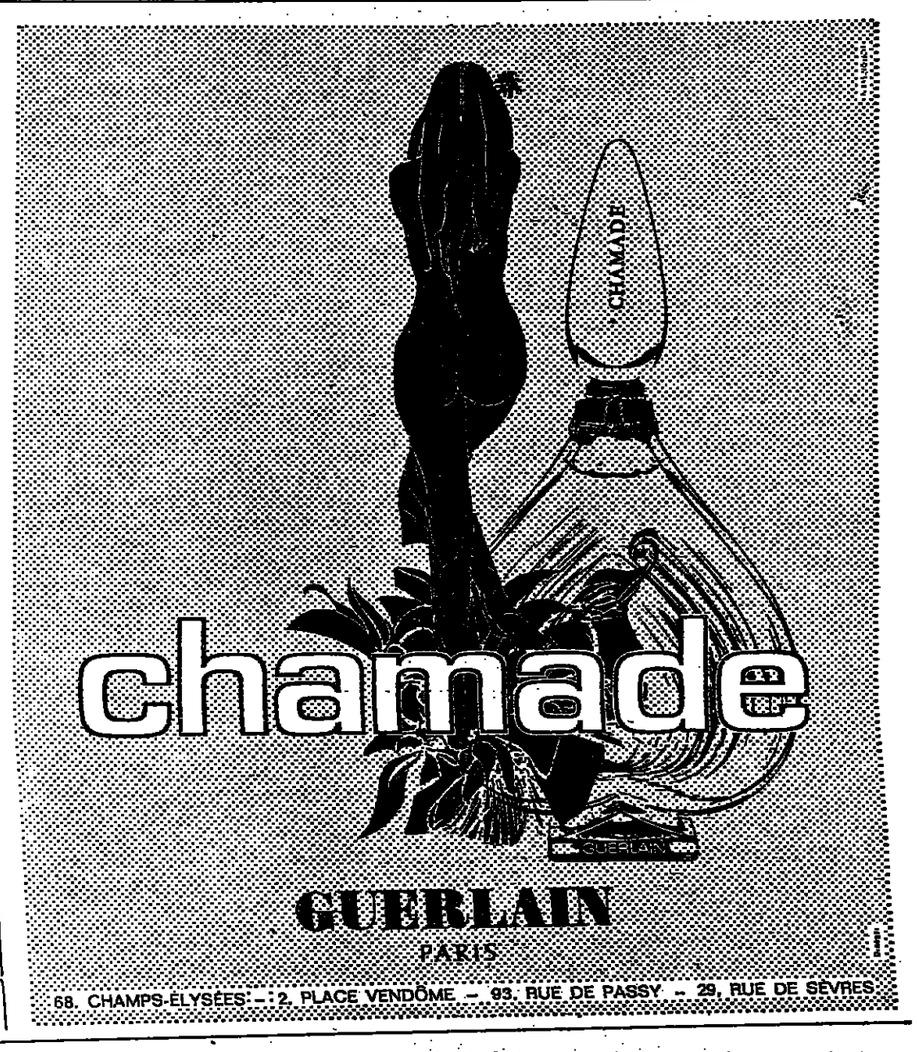

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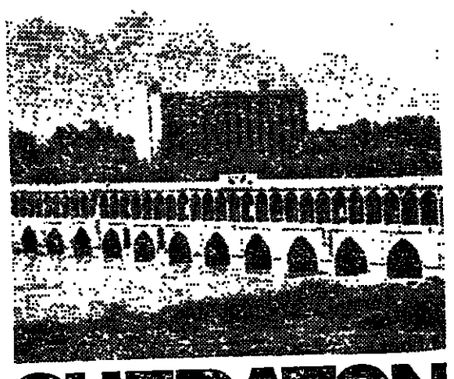

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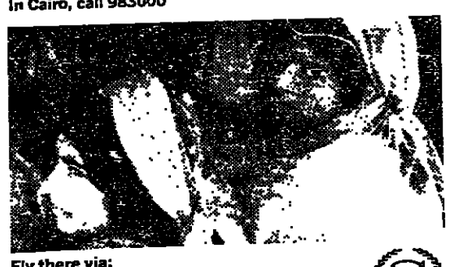

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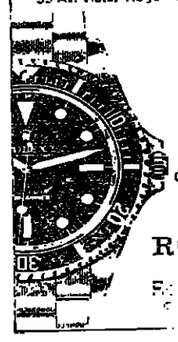

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Exclamation Point in Lisbon

The bang that opened the first NATO ministerial meeting in Portugal was an emphatic reminder that for the European members, NATO is a domestic concern. Whatever the motives of the saboteurs who cut Lisbon's communications with the world for a few hours by bombing the central post office, their apparent irrelevance to the conference was only apparent. In essence, a Portugal divided by internal strife would be on the same plane of NATO interest as a Germany divided by the political interests of the victors in World War II.

This does not mean either that Portugal is as seriously divided as Germany, or that NATO has the same means at its disposal, or the same obligations, with respect to such an internecine dispute as it does when the matter is one that, like the status of Berlin and the two Germanys, has been a source of acute international disturbance for a quarter of a century. But the explosive event can help to explain to Americans why Bonn, and the capitals of Western Europe generally, consider that a resolution of the Berlin problem has priority over an agreement with the Warsaw Pact countries for troop reductions.

Fortunately, France's foreign minister, Maurice Schumann, has some hopeful words about Berlin—enough, apparently, to justify the ministerial council's statement that negotiations over the divided city "have reached a more active phase," and might well permit "a successful conclusion" before the next ministers' meeting, thus opening the way for talks on European security.

Certainly, if the Berlin matter could be adjusted on a reasonably long-term basis, it would be a triumph of good sense, comparable to the neutralization of Austria in advancing European stability. Since it would imply, even if it did not definitely prescribe, some sort of modus vivendi for East and West Germany, it would thus form a substantial basis for a more general arrangement on European security.

The difficulty about an early discussion of East-West troop strengths is that this might not only leave the Berlin issue hanging in the air, but would take place in an atmosphere both vague and shot through with suspicion. Even if those talks were confined to continental Europe, the Mediterranean problem would be a storm-cloud on the flank. It is far from clear why both Izvestia and Pravda have suddenly decided to castigate America's "ostentatious love of peace" in the Middle East. It may be a fear that Mr. Rogers's intervention was too successful; it may be jealousy or a guilty conscience—the Soviet Union, of course, does not like to have a "shadow" cast on its Middle Eastern policy by contrasts between its own formal military association with Egypt and that far more tenuous one between the United States and Israel.

In any case, it would not be easy to discuss Europe in a vacuum while Europe's oil and Europe's communications are at stake in another dispute. It is to be hoped, however, that this will not affect the Berlin negotiations, which can properly be divorced from the Middle East. And after a conclusion of that affair, the broader concerns of the Continent might have a better hearing.

'I've Put an End to Their Surreptitious Eavesdropping.'

For Greek Democracy

Distinguished citizens of nine NATO countries have organized what they call the European-Atlantic Action Committee on Greece in an effort to help end the military dictatorship and restore democracy "in the land of its birth." Their initiative could not have come at a better time.

The committee's declaration will remind the NATO foreign ministers, meeting in Lisbon, that the alliance was created for the defense of freedom and the rule of law. But on purely practical grounds it is also a reminder that Greece under the colonels is "a dangerously weak link in the community of democratic nations"—for defense of the Mediterranean or any other alliance purpose.

"A strong Greece in NATO is preferable to a weak one," the declaration says, noting that "since 1967 the Greek armed forces have been weakened by rifts, purges and interservice friction, and this emasculation will go on." American officers too often ignore the effects of the continuing purges on the Greek forces; also the danger that allied support for the colonels may eventually turn a disillusioned Greek people against NATO itself.

The committee's declaration should also help focus world attention on the junta when it is preparing another show trial of more than a score—perhaps as many as 160—prominent Greeks accused of working or plotting against it. The defendants were arrested in raids that began last November and most were held without charge or access to lawyers until last month.

Among the defendants is Christos Sartzetakis, the courageous young lawyer and magistrate whose successful prosecution of high police officials in the 1963 murder of a left-wing member of parliament was dramatized in the motion picture "Z." Mr. Sartzetakis was arrested without a warrant last Christmas Eve and held without charge until early May.

The committee fails to call for specific actions, particularly by NATO and the European Economic Community, but it does suggest that the United States could "withdraw the moral support which the military regime finds indispensable and which discourages and demoralizes the democratic opposition inside Greece." It is not too much to ask.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shifting Diplomatic Sands

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—What probably worried Moscow more than the change of cast in Cairo's top leadership was the surprising resurgence of U.S. prestige in the Arab world, where Soviet influence had been gaining steadily ever since the Dulles era. Undoubtedly this inspired the recent Russo-Egyptian pact.

The U.S. position had become better than for some time. Even states dependent upon Soviet arms deliveries and economic aid now were starting to suspect that Washington could, after all, deliver the goods diplomatically and was perhaps the ultimate economic factor.

Quite apart from the complexity of relationships between Israel on the one hand and the various Arab states on the other, there is a Middle Eastern relationship between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Israel feels its military function is to deter Egypt, its strongest neighbor, while America's function is to deter Russia.

The Russians were puzzled last September to discover how helpless they were when Syria invaded Jordan and was clobbered by King Hussein's troops. They realized that, had Israel moved into Jordan against Syria, they would have been helpless to play an active interventionist role without assuming greater risks of U.S. reaction than they wished to accept.

As a consequence, despite the growth of the Soviet naval squadron in the Mediterranean, the U.S. was accidentally able to demonstrate that it remained a major factor with more influence among the Arabs than the Kremlin thought.

The Missile Airlift

This played a significant role in the recent Soviet weapons airlift to Egypt, which brought in more missiles (including the mobile SAM-4s and SAM-6s as well as a handful of souped-up MiG fighters). Moscow thus reminded the U.S., Israel and Egypt that Russia could, whenever it wished, bring in new arms speedily and escalate the scale of any potential conflict.

This was above all true of the small shipment of new MiGs—which are not, as frequently reported, the MiG-23, which the Soviets have never sent outside the U.S.S.R. They are perhaps an equivalent and carry highly sophisticated electronic equipment and were designed as an answer to a new generation of American bombers that was never built.

Therefore, they constitute an aircraft without a mission. Only a handful were sent to Egypt (and there may not be many more in existence) but they served as a symbolic warning, a hint of fresh dangers to the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Moscow took pains that everyone should know about their presence.

Long before President Anwar Sadat's purge of pro-Communist elements, the Russians had worried about the trend of events since Nasser's death and Syria's Jordan incursion. Together these events had threatened to break down the process, already begun by Nasser, to prepare a negotiating position of exceptional strength.

Moreover, the Rogers initiative was one thing Moscow wouldn't tolerate. It had always accepted the premise that it would speak for Cairo while Washington spoke for Jerusalem and worried lest the U.S. might edge into a position of speaking for both Egypt and Israel.

The combination of the spring airlift and president Nikolai V. Podgorny's Cairo visit with its new bilateral pact was evidently to remind the Egyptians that the Soviet Union is their foreign protector. Russia has plugged a defense gap along the upper Nile dams by studding the area with mobile SAMs. It has given Sadat enough PMP and TPP bridging kits, GSP tank ferries, assault boats and Frog rockets to produce the option of military assault should attempts at diplomatic settlement collapse.

Another Middle East change, the decline of Arab guerrilla strength and prestige, is equally welcomed by Russia, America, Egypt and Israel. The radical guerrillas had hoped to make Amman, King Hussein's capital, their Hanoi but now they find it is their Saigon.

Moscow has watched this contentedly because the guerrillas were showing signs of favoring Peking; but Moscow was also leery about the resurgence of apparent Washington influence. The Russians now want a settlement but they don't want it under American auspices.

Moreover, they don't intend that any settlement should change the substance of the Arab-Israeli argument. Without that enduring argument, the Soviets could ultimately lose influence among the Arabs. That influence was just reaffirmed by the pact with Cairo.

Is It Cricket to Call It Politics?

The Name of the Gam

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON.—President Truman often said that "the best politics is no politics" and just as often violated his own precept. Now President Nixon has announced that he will not discuss "any partisan political matters or political questions" at presidential news conferences, a startlingly broad comment in view of the fact that almost all questions addressed to a President involve "political questions."

Many reporters were surprised when the President made the comment at his news conference Tuesday night. They should not have been, for it is characteristic of Presidents to adopt an above-the-battle stance once they are in office.

The outsiders, the challengers, are the *politicians* and the man in the White House attempts to clothe himself in the mantle of a *statesman*. It is the best politics.

Before too many months have passed, however, Mr. Nixon, like Mr. Truman before him, may violate his own edict, for there is no way for a President, who is after all the leader of a party, to avoid politics, partisan or otherwise.

White House press secretary Ron. Ziegler was hard-pressed Wednesday to define the terms the President employed. Asked almost a dozen different times to explain exactly what the President meant, Ziegler repeatedly said that the President "has the point of view that he won't use the presidential press conference as a political forum."

What Else Is It?

But is it anything else? Mr. Nixon schedules his news conference during prime evening television time to reach the greatest number of voters.

At Tuesday's conference, he replied to a large number of political questions. They involved the Vietnam war, women in government, civil rights, relations with China, the Mayday demonstrations in Washington, and drug addiction. All these, and others, according to the President's interpretation, are legitimate issues for discussion.

He drew the line, how when asked his reaction to campaign against him in own party by California's Paul McCloskey.

"I realize that there are ably many political questio the minds of reporters, an course, many of our listenin diencer," he said. "I, hoo have decided as a matter o icy that the presidential conference is not a p forum" to discuss "partisan tical matters or political tions."

It seemed a broad defi and Ziegler was unable t whether any other "f would be provided for que on partisan matters.

President Franklin D. R velt, a master politician, a vast irritation on ocrasion a partisan issue was raised. of his more famous outburs curred in the late 1930s Robert P. Post of The New Times asked whether he seek a third term.

"Bob, go put on the dun and go stand in the co FDR replied. Four years when asked whether he seek a fourth term, FDR such questions were pl and again declared tha questioner was deserving dunce cap.

Then came two questio unlike some that have raised in recent weeks. W President planning to pa the 1944 elections and w considering a Republican running mate? These are "hoary with age," P plied.

Mr. Nixon, in ruling out san comments at a news ence, may remember a p attack on him that backfi 1956, stung by a Nixon cr President Johnson at a t news conference called M a "chronic campaigner" would damage the natio terest just to pick up "a or two."

President Nixon has r dicated that he will try t such an outburst. But it to believe that he can above the battle throughou year.

Letters

'A Rap on Race'

Concerning today's (June 1) book review by Anatole Broyard of "A Rap on Race" by James Baldwin and Margaret Mead: Mr. Broyard states that the truth belongs to everybody. The tone of his article seems to imply that he means the truth belongs to the whites, who will dispense it with instructions as to its proper style and grammar. Black rhetoric and black writing, according to Mr. Broyard, will only "the truth" when they are to the standards of th establishment.

There has been no d criticism of Baldwin's wri he has not indulged in rhetoric. It may indee operatic to Mr. Broya Baldwin says he will ne home in the world, but Broyard really doubt t of it? I know Baldwin, a ing of him as an artis a man, I think he is, making a promise, but one, not a grandiose on

Margaret Mead and Mr have very safe, secure liv ly it is difficult for them to imagine that living in America migh daily fear for his life." Baldwin and many other just that. Mr. Broyard it because Baldwin pile upon clause." Mr. Broyar states that "nobody ca Margaret Mead of being (Why not, because she is tist?) I accuse Margar of being a racist. I h very much of her work brilliant. But perhaps be explained how living ples in the Pacific, an their handicrafts to put can museums, gives "empathy" or understan American blacks. She she is not guilty. I thi guilty, and that her acknowledge it does mi She evidently has taken as a specimen for study the circumstances that racism and inhuman Her humanity is show smug, facile idea that bl whites must learn to t another "as they once di South when black wom care of white children" very least an unfortunate

I accuse Mr. Broyard o That he accepts Margar without question or rest that he is himself willi the judge of the truth and of blacks in America, solely on the basis of is a hateful and insidiou Baldwin wrote, in "The F Time," that for blacks most impossible to disti real from a fancied Maybe, but they also com even the slightest injur early age.

J.B. DU
Grand Saconnex, Switz

A Nasty Five-Letter Word

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—It has remained for Andrew F. Brimmer, an appointive official with a 14-year term on the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, to let slip the "dirty little secret" that every politician in elective office in Washington has tried to keep hidden.

Taxes are going up, Brimmer told an audience in a widely reported commencement speech last weekend. Taxes have to go up in this decade if we are going to meet the demands on this society.

Already there has been what Brimmer called "a serious deterioration" in the quality of the basic services the public relies on government to provide—for instance the condition of the education, transportation and law-enforcement systems in almost any of our major metropolitan areas.

Meantime, the backlog of demands for new governmental services—from universal health insurance to child-care centers to pollution abatement—is growing steadily. How are these to be paid for, Brimmer asks! The supposed "Vietnam peace dividend" has vanished. Programs already on the books will consume virtually all the "normal growth" in federal revenues.

The answer, the obvious answer, the only honest answer, is that someone is going to have to pay higher taxes if the widely accepted social goals of this decade are going to be met.

The politicians prefer to play hide-and-seek with the voters on the tax issue, because the folklore of politics is that any candidate who talks about tax increases is doomed to defeat.

Preventing Debate

But their ostrich act cannot conceal the fact that taxes are going to rise. All it can do is deprive the country—and the taxpayers—of intelligent discussion of who should pay the bill.

Unless such discussion and debate begin, it is clear enough who is going to pay: the low and middle-income families who have been socked with most of the tax rise in the last two decades.

As Walter Heller noted in his congressional testimony on revenue-sharing the other day, the federal income tax—which, for all its loopholes, is the one major tax that hits the rich man harder than the poor—has been cut five times since the Korean war, for a cumulative tax break of $35 billion a year.

In the meanwhile, there have been steep increases in those taxes that hit the less affluent family hardest: local property taxes, state sales and excise taxes and federal payroll taxes. As a result, our national tax system is measurably less fair, less progressive now than it was two decades ago.

How can this have happened without stirring a major political controversy? The only answer one can give is that there has been something like a conspiracy of silence among the politicians to keep the voters from discovering what has been going on.

The Facts Exposed

The game is still being played. It is newspapermen, not politicians, who have publicized the fact that the Social Security-welfare-reform bill Rep. Wilbur Mills has sent to the House contains an 86 percent increase in the payroll taxes a $200-a-week factory worker will pay in the next six years—an increase so big that it will, in many instances, wipe out the supposed gain he has received from his recent income-tax cuts.

Similarly, it is not politicians but two career men in the Census Bureau who have set forth in the clearest fashion the facts on who pays taxes in this country today.

Back in April, the bureau's Herman P. Miller and Roger A. Herriot published a scholarly paper that might well be the most important political document of the year—except for the fact the politicians have acted as if they did not want to know it exists.

With great care and detail, the two statisticians demonstrated two stunningly simple points:

● For all the advertised social programs of the Fair Deal, the New Frontier, the Great Society and the New American Revolution, the distribution of incomes in this country has hardly changed one iota since World War II. The top 1 percent of the families still receive more than the bottom 20 percent; the top 5 percent, more than the bottom 40 percent. If greater equality was a goal of the last 25 years' social policies, they have not achieved their objective.

● Despite the widespread notion that we have a progressive tax system, there is almost no relationship between tax burdens and ability to pay. In 1968, by the careful calculus of Miller and Herriot, the effective tax rate was just about level (varying only between 30 and 33 percent) on families from the $2,000-a-year income level all the way up to the $50,000-a-year level.

Rich families faced steeper rates on their income taxes, but paid a much smaller proportion of their income in sales, excise and payroll taxes. Overall, the $50,000 family gave the government no higher proportion of its income than the family with one-tenth as much earning power.

One would think there would be political temptation—if not a moral imperative—for some presidential hopeful to tell the American people these facts, to confirm their suspicion that the vast majority of them have good reason to be dissatisfied with the deal they are getting on taxes.

But they are all tongue-tied about taxes—with one exception. In almost every speech he makes, George Wallace says that taxes will be the main issue of his 1972 campaign. Is this really an issue the other candidates want to leave to him?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

The Force-Reduction Issue

Mr. Brezhnev's sudden acceptance of negotiations on force reductions came as a Godsend to Mr. Nixon and enabled him to defeat the Mansfield resolution on troop withdrawals. Hitherto Russia had insisted on priority for a "European security conference" intended to set Europeans at loggerheads. On Tuesday Mr. Tsarapkin switched back to this. The NATO countries, while favoring negotiations on force reductions, are aware of their complexities. It is impossible to quantify, and counterbalance, the Warsaw advantages of central position, initiative, unified command, standardized equipment and so on. It would be a fatal delusion for NATO countries to think—as some seem to do—that this is an easy way to save money on defense.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Canada's Economic Stability

The 4 to 5 percent increase in the living cost index prevailing in 1969 has been cut to 1.9 percent, acording to statistics released this spring. With this mini-rate in price increases, Canada now is by far the most stable country in the industrial world of the West. [But] its economic growth has slowed down considerably and unemployment has grown to a size intolerable in Europe. In the last year, the rate of unemployment, which used to fluctuate around 3 percent, has vaulted to 4.7 percent.

—From the Neue Presse (Frankfurt).

Song of the Kremlin

The Kremlin is singing a seductive song. Come, let's both pull our vast and costly armies out of Europe, say the Russians to the Americans. It could be that, fearful of the Red Chinese to the east, the Russians find it convenient now to take some of the chill out of the cold war in the west. It could be that the mild flirtation now going on between Peking and Washington has made Moscow jealous. Or it could be that the Russians are just up to their old game of trying to drive a wedge of misunderstanding between America and Europe. The statesmen of the West don't really know. But they are duty bound to try to find out. When the Russian bear asks you to dance, it's as well to be wary. But it would be carrying caution too far if Britain and other NATO countries tried to persuade the Americans to sit this one out.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Too Many Non-Cooks

Filicudi, understandably, has drawn the line. The 197 Filicudians are not prepared to share their Mediterranean island with 200 policemen and 15 Mafia bosses. Nobody is happy. The Filicudians have gone to stay with the neighbors 19 miles away on Lipari. The bosses complain that the policemen can't cook. The policemen do not seem happy either. Some of them, apparently, have gone back to Sicily. The chief of the Filicudi tourist board has a strong case. He says that Mafia bosses are bad for trade and that the 200 policemen were getting in everybody's way. The Italian government will hardly be able to deny this. Two hundred policemen who can't cook would be a burden to any community of 197.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1896

PARIS—Although there is no danger that the ...l introduced in the U.S. Senate prohibiting the further issue of interest-bearing bonds pass the House, and although Wall Street ...mer in tone, there are signs that the ...y is rapidly drifting into a very critical ... The mere fact that such a bill as that ...d to could pass the Senate is evidence ...ious disregard for the stability of the finances.

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Miss
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Te

Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1921

PARIS—It is a striking coincidence that, just when President Harding, with Congressional sentiment at his back, is taking tentative soundings as to the holding of an International Conference on naval disarmament, it should be revealed that the British Admiralty, in possession for a long time of plans for a super-super Dreadnought far surpassing the famous Hood, has actually ordered the construction of four battleships of this type, just recently.

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ris Movies

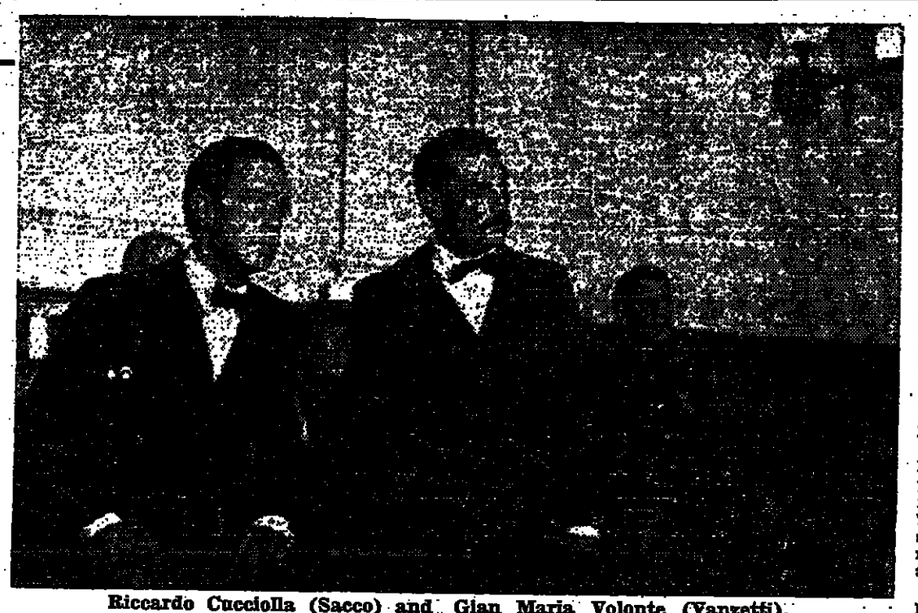
ılian View 'Sacco and ınzetti

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

IS, June 3 (IHT).—When ed with reforming impulse letermined to expose social ice, the cinema inevitably s on some past wrong. The "Z" was an exception. But eek we have the Sacco and tti case from the 1920s and i" from the Georges Darien with its repulsive picture French Army penal colony rth Africa, circa 1890.

liano Montaldo's "Sacco and tti" (at the Ermitage in ı with French subtitles) is count of the trial and execu- n Boston of two immigrant ls—a scandal that stirred lvilized world to protest 50 ago.

co and Vanzetti, professed hists, were arrested and ed with the murder of a ster during the Big Red in 1920, when A. Mitchell r, Woodrow Wilson's attor- eneral, was jailing and de- g foreign-born dissenters everyone else who voiced icism over the New Freedom. evidence against Sacco and tti was dubious, but, stand- ial before a jury and judge it up in the hysteria of the nt—the Bolshevik menace—



Riccardo Cucciolla (Sacco) and Gian Maria Volonte (Vanzetti).

and prejudiced against non-conforming aliens, they were found guilty. Appeals postponed their execution for seven years but, though public opinion was on their side, there was no pardon and they were sent to the electric chair.

There is the stuff of high tragedy in this cause célèbre. Maxwell Anderson dramatized the issues in two plays—"Gods of the Lightning" and "Winterset." Upton Sinclair's novel, "Boston," 's based on the case. Marc Blitzstein was composing an opera on the fate of the martyred anarchists when he died.

The subject would be better suited to the American film-makers. The Italian version tries hard, but for all its sincerity it is not very convincing in either establishing the political background or in re-creating the Boston of the 1920s. Old newsreels are inserted in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the temper and tone of the period.

Vanzetti's last letter, an extraordinary document, touching in its halting English, loses impact when recited in fluent Italian. And Gian Maria Volonte's Vanzetti is dogmatic, bombastic and pompous, failing to suggest the reflective intellectual of noble ideals who, even in the press reports of the day, shone through as a remarkable man.

Riccardo Cucciolla as Sacco won the award as best actor at the Cannes festival. Two Irish actors, Cyril Cusack (for the prosecution) and Milo O'Shea (for the defense), argue the case in English in the courtroom, the argument being dubbed into Italian.

* * *

"Biribi" (at the Mercury) is grim, harsh and ugly, a faithful screen transcription of the Darien novel about a hapless soldier condemned to a Tunisian punishment camp. The brutal sergeants in this desert hell select a victim and torment him into committing some act of insubordination so that they may accompany him to his court martial in a headquarters town, there to enjoy a holiday from the arid, womanless wilds.

Daniel Moosmann has directed the adaptation exactingly, reproducing the violent, oppressive atmosphere of the original. It is well cast and persuasively performed, especially by Michel Tureau as the bullied prisoner who, though finally liberated, a human wreck, has only thieving left to him as a livelihood.

The subject saddles the film with a certain monotony. For motion picture purposes, Harry Hervey's novel, "The Iron Widow," similarly concerned with an army penal colony, but containing the figure of the warden's flirtatious mistress, might have been a wiser choice.

* * *

The funniest film in Paris is "The Old-Fashioned Way," starring W.C. Fields (at the Racine in English). Made in 1934, it has not been seen here since. It is on all counts far superior to the oft-revived "Bank Dick" and "My Little Chickadee," comical as these two latter Fields offerings are.

"The Old-Fashioned Way" is a talkie edition of "Poppy," a stage hit in which the incomparable Fields, after triumphing as a juggler and comedian in the Ziegfeld Follies, first undertook a straight role, that of a patent-medicine salesman, traveling the American hinterlands in the 1890s. He never had a more rewarding part and into it he poured his inimitable brand of hilarity. Happily, his wonderful impersonation of the fast-talking, double-dealing agent of snake oil has been preserved on film and is again on show.

He will rock you as he cons the peasantry, as with ill-concealed impatience he gives ear to a parlor concert, as he beats off an Elk (whose upper berth in a Pullman he has secured) with cries of "If you're an elk get into the cattle car," as he bestows fatherly advice on his ward ("Never give a sucker an even break") and as with majestic manner he confronts all of fortune's slings and arrows. Here is a feast of laughter.

* * *

At the Studio Git-le-Coeur the "Critics' Selection" program of the recent Cannes festival is to be seen through June 9. Among the outstanding offerings are Arrabal's first film, "Viva la Muerte," and Paul Morissey's "Trash." Among other films are: "Ich Liebe Dich, Ich Töte Dich" by Uwe Brander, the Hungarian "Punitive Expedition" by Dezso Magyar, "Bronco Bullfrog" from Great Britain, the Algerian "Les Passagers," "Une Question de Vie" from Canada and "Breathing Together, Revolution of the Electric Family," also from Canada.

tertainment in New York

W YORK, June 3.—This is ow The New York Times s rated the new movies and

Movies

awn of Judo," in Japanese English subtitles, "deserves s, not a karate chop," says . Weiler, for illustrating that was accepted with diffi- in the Japanese defensive As a movie, however, "the ing pains are still evident," the critic, aggravated by a glomeration of black-and- e heroes and villains, wild l-to-hand bouts and a subsi- y romance that could only m devout worshipers of and Japanese legend." lo Watanabe directed the le and wrote the screenplay.

Daughters of Darkness," a lian-made, English-language pire movie directed by Harry nel, is "far and away the t artistic vampire shocker e the Franco-Italian 'Blood Roses' ten years ago," in ard Thompson's estimation. at to see a fascinating vam- movie? Then catch this Delphine Seyrig, from t Year in Marienbad," domi- s the movie with "honey- d evil."

Then Tight Bells Toll," au- Alistair MacLean's newest n melodrama, which has to ith a secret cove, a band of cutthroats, an adventuress (Nathalie Delon) and a British Admiralty sleuth (Anthony Hopkins), "is probably the silliest yet," says Vincent Canby. "Yesterday I learned something," Canby says. "There is a certain kind of movie that is best seen from the middle." By entering such a film as this in the middle, the plot "makes no sense whatsoever, and thus it is impossible to identify with anyone in particular... The action becomes so pure, so abstract, that it can be enjoyed in the manner of a wild but well-turned syllogism." Etienne Perier directed.

"Big Jake," starring John Wayne, with Richard Boone and Bobby Vinton, "would amount to familiar, Wayne-Western trivia," says Howard Thompson, "except for the climax, a murderous pip which happens lengthily and just in time." The rest of the picture "simply jogs along fairly tediously," with the star "being his laconic self." Harry Julian Fink and R. M. Fink wrote the story and screenplay. George Sherman directed.

"Barefoot Executive," a new release for Walt Disney Productions, about a chimpanzee who does wonders with pilot series on TV, spotting good and bad programs, rated "a genial but strained and arch frolic," from Howard Thompson. "Clean is one thing but funny is another. Here, the one real joke is not only 'in' but it wears thin and even frantic." Moreover, says Thompson, does anybody out front really care how many people watch what?" Joseph L. McEveety wrote the screenplay from a story by Lila Garrett, Bernie Kahn and Stewart C. Billet. Robert Butler directed.

"Films by Women," a program of four short films at the Whitney Museum, got mostly favorable notices from Howard Thompson. "The real beauty of the batch," says Thompson, is Nell Box's "A to B." Running 35 minutes, it is "one of the most honest, sensitive and judicious dramatic vignettes of a young girl's discovery of self that we have seen in a long time." A three-minute film by Karen Johnson titled "Orange," shows closeups of a finger dismembering an orange but according to Thompson, "Tom Jones" is "still miles ahead." Chick Strand's three-minute "Anselmo," says Thompson, "doesn't even get started," but a candid-camera documentary, titled "The Woman's Film," and running 45 minutes, the critic calls "a ripe eyeful and earful of personal testimonies and interviews." The latter movie was by Newsreel Films.

Plays

"Wozzeck," a play by Georg Büchner, presented by the Actors' Group at the Fortune Theater, was rated "an ambitious attempt at a difficult, if not impossible play" by reviewer Mel Gussow. When Büchner died, he left a number of dramatic scenes with no indication of any order or progression, based on the actual story of a Leipzig barber who was executed for murdering his mistress. "One should feel for the hero, who is besieged by his society and his environment," says Gussow. As Curt Karibalais plays him, however, Wozzeck "is not a Büchner common man, but any man jealous enough to commit murder." The present production, directed by Robert Weinstein, uses the Henry J. Schmidt translation of Werner Lehman's "reconstruction" of the fragmented work.

"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown," a revival of the musical based on "Peanuts" by Charles M. Schultz, directed by Joseph Hardy, opened on Broadway at the Golden Theater, where, according to Mel Gussow, "enough of the original charm remains to make this a diverting family experience." What turns out to be most durable, says Gussow, are Clark Gesner's lyrics. "But something has been waylaid en route to Broadway... There is a certain coarsening in the performance, a conforming to a larger theater." In addition, "the actors seem too old and too mature, adults pretending to be children, although Dean Stolber has a certain success as Charlie." The original production finished its four-year Off-Broadway run in February.

Music in England: *When Non-Russians Sing Russian*

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, June 3 (IHT).—The Glyndebourne Festival opera has followed up its 1968 production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" with the same composer's "The Queen of Spades," known more familiarly as "Pique Dame." As with "Eugene Onegin," the language is the original Russian, and the cast studded with Bulgarians. It has been suggested that Glyndebourne, during the run of such productions, be called Sofia-on-the-Glynde.

One might assume, at first glance, that a principal objection to the use of Russian would be the unintelligibility of the text to most of the listeners. But this is, in fact, no problem at all. It may be doubted that an English—or an American—audience understands appreciably more of an Italian opera in Italian, a German opera in German or a French opera in French—or, come to think of it, an English opera in English.

The real problem is the availability of singers who can sing in Russian. Hence, at Glyndebourne, there were the five Bulgarians, plus a Polish Lisa (Teresa Kubiak) and, as Hermann, a French tenor named Maurice Maievsky, who has sung widely in the Soviet Union. The difficulty is not how they sing Russian, but how they sing. Slav singers, as a rule, favor a throaty, rather pinched, penetratingly resonant sound with a more conspicuous fast vibrato than falls agreeably upon Western ears.

With Tchaikovsky's operas, aside from the language, or vocal problems, there is the additional challenge of adapting operas so obviously conceived in terms of big theaters to the small house and small stage at Glyndebourne, a problem exacerbated in this new production by the fact that both Miss Kubiak and Mr. Maievsky are singers so clearly cut out for big theaters.

Michael Hadjimischev's production ingeniously solves most of the problems of physical proportion. The singers are not quite so ingenious. They end well, as, indeed, does the opera: But they tend to begin as they end. And with Mr. Maievsky, in particular, one is left with the odd feeling that, instead of growing into the part, or growing with it, he starts full-grown and waits for the part to grow into him. Virginia Popova, a Sofia veteran, as the countess, has only one big scene, and does it splendidly.

Among the five debutantes in the cast, interest has centered on Miss Kubiak. She is the dramatic soprano from Lodz who made so memorable an impression in New York last season, in a concert performance of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba."

The Lisa role hardly gives this extraordinarily endowed singer a chance to stretch out, but in her few big moments she is very fine, if sometimes a shade shrill. She will have more advantageous roles at Covent Garden next season as Tosca and Madame Butterfly.

$201,600 for a Stradivarius

LONDON, June 3 (Reuters).—A Stradivarius violin, which lay forgotten in a Spanish attic for more than 100 years, was sold today for £84,000 ($201,600)—a world record price for any musical instrument.

It was only expected to fetch £50,000 at the auction at Sotheby's. In the same salesroom three years ago, a Stradivarius sold for a then record price of £22,000.

The buyer today was London's well-known violin makers and dealers, William Hill and Sons.

The violin, made in 1721 by the Cremona master, Antonio Stradivari, was sold by Palm Springs, Calif., music collector Sam Bloomfield, who bought it 12 years ago.

The violin, known as the "Lady Blunt" Strad, after a granddaughter of Lord Byron who bought it in 1865, is in nearly mint condition.

Sotheby's said it was almost like new, pointing out that it had spent more than a century unused in a Spanish attic. It was discovered by the French dealer J. B. Vuillaume in 1864.

Lady Anne Blunt paid £260 for the violin and kept it for 30 years. Subsequently it was sold in Germany and passed through a succession of collectors.

Bidding today started at £10,000 and quickly went up by amounts of £2,000 and £5,000. A burst of applause greeted the buyer's victory in the packed Sotheby's salesroom.

[A spokesman for William Hill and Son told United Press International that the Stradivarius would be "going to an old colleague and friend of the firm, where it will be well cared for." He would not identify the keeper but said that the acquisition "will satisfy a lifelong ambition."]

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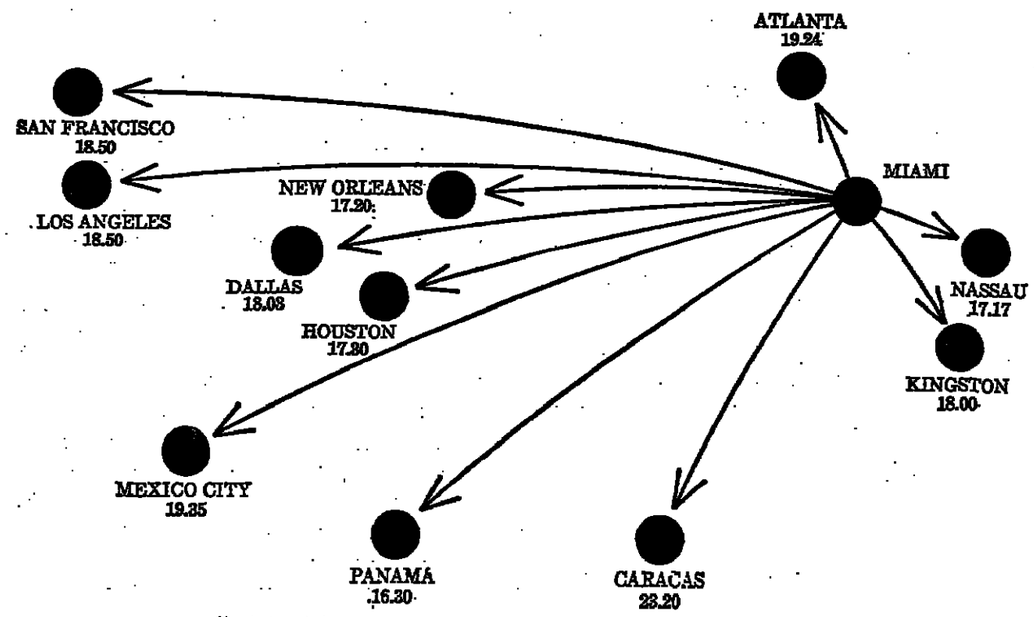

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18¼	12¼	AbacusF .80g	22	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	—	¼
65⅝	46¼	AbbtLb 1.10	355	70¼	71½	70¼	71½	+1	
60	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	13	56¼	56½	56¼	56½		
17½	13¼	AcmeClev .80	39	14¼	14¼	14	14¼		⅛
65	42½	Acme Mkt 2b	70	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	—	
14¼	13¼	AdmtsEx .44g	15	13½	13¼	13½	13¼		¼
49¼	23⅝	Address .45g	201	47¾	47¾	47	47	—	¼
28	8	Admiral	212	28¼	28⅝	26¼	26⅝	+	⅝
62½	45⅝	AetnaLife 1.60	146	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	+	⅝
61½	39¼	AetnaLf pf 2	4	48¼	48¼	48	48	—	½
12½	8⅝	Agfa-Gev CVO		8	16⅝	16¼	16		⅛
32⅝	40	Allegn Inc	55	46	47	46	46¼	+1	
57¾	44⅝	Air Prod .28b	46	53¼	54¼	53¼	54⅛	+	⅞
26½	20⅝	AirRed .40g	137	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	AJ Industries	67	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+	⅛
46¾	34¼	Akzona 1e	143	42½	43½	42½	43⅛	+1	⅛
17⅝	16	Ala Gas 1.10	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+	¼
29¼	19¾	Alaska Inters	60	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+	
46	38¼	AlbertoC .32	37	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39	+	⅝
15¼	11¼	Albertsns .24	22	11⅞	12	11¾	11⅞	—	⅛
24¾	21¾	Alcan Alum 1	273	22¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝		
24¼	17½	AlcoStand .30	19	20⅝	20¾	20¼	20⅛		
31	23⅝	Alexndrs .30r	56	30	30¼	30	30¼	+	½
17⅛	12½	AllgAmLf .24g	20	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝		
18½	11¼	Allied Cp .70g	79	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15	+	⅝
32½	26	AlliedLud 1.40	19	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	—	½
45¾	37½	AlliedLud pf 3	10	39¼	39⅝	39½	39½	—	½
25¼	19½	AlleghPw 1.36	132	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	—	⅛
34½	23¾	Allied Ch 1.20	192	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+1	⅝
36¼	26¼	Alld Main .40	71	34¼	35¼	34¼	35⅛	+	½
28⅝	23	AlldMill .75b	10	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+	⅝
21¾	16	Allied Pd .68	54	20	20	19½	19½	—	¾
37½	26⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	142	35	35⅝	35	35½	+	¼
10	6⅛	Allied Super	32	8	8	7¾	7¾	+1	½
19¾	13¼	Allis Ch .10g	77	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16½		
27½	20½	AllrptArn .60	157	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	—	¼
19¾	15	Alpha P Cem	8	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+	¼
70	56¼	Alcoa 1.80	777	68¼	68¾	66½	66½	—1	¼
31	25⅝	AmalSug 1.60	12	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	+	¼
16⅛	11½	AMBAC .56	39	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—	⅝
25⅛	21¾	Amer Es 1.20	71	24	24⅛	23¾	24		
44¾	39¼	Am Es pf2.60	2	41	41	41	41	—	½
68⅝	43⅛	Amfreas .15d	169	66¼	67¼	66⅛	67	+1	¾
150½	95¼	AmehI pf3.50	14	145	147	145	147	+4	¼
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25	16	ABaker .10g	63	24¼	24⅝	24	24	—	¼
49¾	42¼	A Brnds 2.20	288	44⅛	44¼	43¾	44		
48	25	AmBdcst 1.20	163	46¼	47	46¼	46¾	+	¼
45⅞	37¼	Am Can 2.20	313	39½	40	39¼	40	+1	¼
29½	23⅞	A Can pf1.75	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Am Cement	35	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+1	⅛
30¾	25¼	A Chain1.60	21	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—	¼
26½	21⅞	ACrySug 1.40	11	26	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+	¼
62½	60	ACrYS pf4.50	230	60	60	60	60		

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
37⅝	32	ACyanid 1.25	403	36	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+	⅝
23¾	17½	Am Distil 1	2	19¾	20	19¾	20		
48¼	38¼	ADistTel .20g	254	48	48¾	47½	47⅝	+1	
10⅝	7⅝	Am DualVest	17	9¼	9½	9½	9½	+	¼
14¾	13	ADuVt pf.84e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+	¼
32¾	27½	AmElPw 1.80	437	27⅝	28	27½	27⅝	+	⅛
14⅝	8	Am Exp Ind		8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+1	⅛
62	29	Am Exp pf							
62	29	Am Exp pf							
			x2164	28	31	27½	29		
28	24⅝	AGnBdF .97g	20	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝		
24	16	A Genlna .30	148	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+	⅛
34¼	27⅝	A Gsln pf1.80	6	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—	¼
14¾	8⅝	Am Hoist .40	64	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—	¼
79⅝	70	A Home 1.70	164	76⅝	78	75¾	76⅛		
118⅝	104¾	A Home pf 2	7	114½	116	114½	116	+	2½
38⅝	30⅝	Am Hosp .25	248	32¼	32⅝	31⅞	32	+	½
19⅝	13	AmInvst .35g	98	18	18¼	17⅞	18	+	⅝
38	23¾	A Medical .12	71	33	33	32¾	32½	—	¼
37⅝	32	A MtlCbt 1.40	134	37	37¼	36⅛	36⅝	+	⅛
106⅝	89½	A MtlCbt pf 4	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+1	
7	5⅝	Am Motors	160	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
43¼	34	ANatGas 2.20	173	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	39½	—	⅝
66¼	41½	A RasDv .84g	362	63¼	66¼	64½	64½	—	¼
20¾	16¼	Am Seat .72	13	19	19¼	18¾	19	+	¼
35	25⅝	Am Ship .60b	53	29½	30½	29½	30¼	+1	½
28⅝	25	A Smelt 1.90	305	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	+	¼
53⅝	41¾	AmSoAfr .70	32	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+	⅝
		AmSAfr fn.70	7	42	42	42	42		
32¼	23¼	Am Stand .40	240	24¼	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+	¼
91	78¾	A Std pf4.75	24	80	80¼	80	80¼	+1	¼
27¾	22½	Am Sterl .48	101	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+	⅛
12¼	8¼	AT&T wt	2699	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½		
53⅝	44	Am T&T 2.60	x2683	44¾	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	—	¼
11-32	21-64	AmT&T rt wi							
			28 916	21-64	23-64	21-64	23-64	+1-64	
56⅝	56⅝	Am TT pf wi	429	56¼	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+	¼
17	13	AWstWk .60	13	13⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—	⅝
18	15¼	Aw pref1.25	x10	17	17	17	17	+	½
24¼	20¾	AW4.1pf 1.43	220	23	23	23	23	—	¼
10⅝	5	Am Zinc	23	5¼	5½	5	5	—	½
23	17⅝	Ameron .80	23	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—	¼
18⅛	14⅝	Ametek .60e	22	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	—	⅛
39¼	27⅝	AMF Inc.90	371	39	39	38½	38½	—	¾
54⅝	38¼	Amfac .90	48	53	54¼	53	54¼	+1	¼
73¼	54	AMP Inc .64	48	68½	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+	⅝
16⅝	8⅛	AmpPgh .27g	16	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8¼		
23⅝	16½	Ampex Corp	34	19	19	18½	18½	+	¼
45	34¼	Amstar 1.70	45	36⅛	36⅛	37	37	—	¾
62¾	47½	Amstr pf2.65	16	55	55½	55	55	+1	
10⅛	9⅛	Amstar pf.68	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—	⅛
38⅝	29½	Amsted 1.60	19	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+	½
9⅝	7	Armel .20	17	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—	⅛
23¾	18⅝	Anaconda 1	135	22⅛	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	—	⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
48	33	AnchHock 1	79	36½	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+	⅞
23	16¾	Ancorp .48b	11	18	18	18	18	+	¼
46¼	36½	AndClay 1.20	30	46½	46½	46½	46½	+	½
18½	13⅝	ApacheCp .25	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+	⅝
35⅝	22¾	ApcoO 1.20f	143	25½	26	25½	26	+	¼
14⅝	10⅛	ApcoCp .16	152	12⅝	12¾	12½	12½	+	¼
25⅝	20	APL Corp	17	23¾	24	23¾	24	+	⅝
22	17⅛	APL pf C1.86	2	20¼	20¼	20	20		
139	117	ARASvc 1.56	41	132¼	132½	131¼	131¼	—	
35¼	17	Arcata .67g	776	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	+	⅝
39⅝	24	ArcatraN pf2	1	36	36	36	36	—	⅝
48⅝	33	Arch Dan 1	54	44¼	44½	44⅛	44⅛	—	¼
25	19¾	Artz PSvl.08	32	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
13	5⅝	Artsans Distr	59	7⅝	7⅝	6½	6⅝	+	¼
16⅛	12	Arlen RltyDv	149	14⅝	15¼	14½	14⅝	—	¼
23⅞	18⅞	ArmcoSH 1	124	18¾	19	18¾	19⅛	—	⅛
30	27½	Armc pf2.10	48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+	¼
39⅝	31½	Armst Ck .80	93	36½	36½	36¼	36½	+	¼
40	33¼	Arm RuT.60	16	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+	½
24¼	17⅞	Aro Corp .90	15	20½	20½	20½	20½		
34½	25	Arvin Ind 1	x10	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+	⅛
30½	22⅝	Ashld Oil 1.20	126	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23½	+	¼
59	47	AshlO pf2.40	31	48	48	47	47	—	½
10⅝	6⅝	Asd Brew	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	¼
57½	40	Assd DG 1.20	123	53½	55	53½	55	+1	¾
35	30⅛	Asd Sp 1.20b	1	34	34	34	34	—	⅛
14⅝	9½	Assd Transp	5	12⅛	12½	12½	12½	—	⅛
21¾	13⅝	Athlone .10g	32	18⅝	19	18½	18¾		
25½	21¾	AtlCyEl 1.35	26	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	+	¼
70¼	61¼	Atl Richfld	331	72⅝	72¾	72⅛	72⅛	—	⅝
61	51¼	AtlRch pf2.75	x158	52	52	52	52		
130¼	105½	Atl Richfld	7	122½	123	122½	122½		
58¾	49⅝	AtlRch pf2.80	224	53½	53½	53½	53¼	+1	¼
37⅝	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	19	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36½	+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Atlas Corp	968	3¼	3½	3½	3½	+	⅛
14½	8⅝	ATO Inc .06e	86	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
60⅝	43⅝	Autom Data	34	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+	¾
10⅝	4⅝	Automin Ind	94	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+	⅝
18	12⅝	Avco Corp	137	14⅝	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	+	¼
5½	3⅛	AvcoCp wt	71	4¼	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+	⅝
45	37¾	Avco pf3.00	8	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+	½
35⅝	30½	Avery Pd.20	x242	32⅝	32⅝	32	32⅝	+	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Avnetin .02g	201	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
33½	19¼	Avnet pf1	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+	¼
105	82¼	Avon Pd 1.3	0	244	103½	102½	103	—	127¼
21⅝	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	53	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅛

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
42	22	BabckW .50	132	40½	41	40½	40⅝	+	⅛
39⅝	25⅝	BalcrOfIT .70	169	38¼	40⅛	38¼	40	+	⅛
34⅝	28⅝	Bally GE 1.82	121	29	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	—	⅝
72½	63¼	Bally pf 84.50	230	64½	64½	64½	64½		
64½	54¼	Bally G pf Ct	x100	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+	⅛
15	7½	Banger Punt	31	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½	+	⅛
25⅝	19	BangP pf 2	3	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	+	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Bang pf1.25	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+	⅛
39	25⅝	Bk of Cal 1.34	4	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	—	⅝
52	43⅝	Bank of NY 2	15	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+	⅛
73¼	55⅝	Bank Tr 2.84	75	59¼	60	59	59⅝	+	⅛
53	42⅝	BarberOil 1f	31	48⅝	50	48⅝	50	+1	⅛
39⅝	24	Bard CR .25a	4	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	+	¼
14¼	11⅛	Basic Inc .80	14	12	12	11⅝	12		
19⅝	12⅝	Bates Mfg	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
24⅝	5⅝	Bates Mfg pf	9	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—	⅛
34⅝	22¼	Bethlhm .20	149	32	32⅝	32	32½	+	⅝
83⅝	65	Bath pf cl	11	78	79¼	78	79¼	+2	¼
147	46⅝	BauschLb .80	549	134⅝	136⅝	128	129	—	5½
33⅝	25½	Baxt Lab .11	198	32	32½	31⅝	32¼	+	¼
12⅝	9½	Bayk Clg .80	72	10	10	10	10	—	⅛
47⅝	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	117	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	+	¼
107	92	Beat Fds pf 4	1	102	102	102	102	+1	¾
46½	36⅝	Beckman .52	15	40½	40⅝	40	40	—	⅛
42	23⅝	Bed Bath .20	180	37¼	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+	⅝
21⅝	12	BeechAir .40	41	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
15	8¼	Beech Crk	2200	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+	¼
24⅝	17	BelcoPet .50b	65	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Belden 1.60	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—	⅛
39⅝	16¼	BeldnGH .60b	10	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	—	⅝
53⅝	32⅝	Bell How .40	168	51⅛	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+	⅝
19⅝	9⅝	Bell Intercon	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
29⅝	14	Bemis Co .40	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+	⅛
37⅝	25½	BendixCp 1.65	136	30⅝	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝	+	⅛
58⅝	45⅝	Bendix pf 5	x220	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝		
44⅝	31⅝	Beneficial 1.20	136	37⅝	38	37⅝	38		
35⅝	31⅛	Benef Ind 2.50	x30	32	32	32	32	—	⅛
18	6⅛	Benguet	447	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+	⅛
		Benguet rt	1	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛		
13⅝	7⅝	Berkey Phs	648	12⅛	12⅝	12	12⅛	—	⅛
24½	21⅛	Berk Sts 1.20	456	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22	—	⅛
52⅝	43½	ghlr Tires .60	15	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝	+	⅝
77½	55	Black Dk .80	110	71⅛	71⅛	69⅝	70⅝	—	⅝
34⅝	16	Blair Jnhn .40	61	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+	⅛
28⅝	20	Blue Lang 1	50	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+	⅛
75	58⅝	Block HR .40	19	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62	+	⅛
75	53⅝	Blue Bell 1.20	67	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1	¼
210¼	153	BlgBll pf4.75	2	208	208	208	208	+6	
21½	15	Bobbie Brks	116	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—	⅛
25¼	14⅝	BogingCo .40	386	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	—	⅛
49½	35½	BoisCas .25b	971	37⅝	37½	36⅝	36⅝	—	½
16½	3	Bond Ind	142	14⅝	15	14⅝	14½	+	¼
26⅝	19½	BookMch 1.20	15	26½	27½	26½	27½	+1	¼
30⅝	24⅝	Borden 1.20	232	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	—	½
32¼	26½	BorgWarn 1.25	34	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+	⅛
13¼	8⅝	Borman .10p	278	9	9⅛	9	9		
45⅝	36⅝	BosEdis 2.36	37	36¼	37½	36½	36½	—	⅛
115¼	105	BosEd pf6.88							
			x1670	107	107	107	107	+	½
17⅝	9⅞	Bourns Inc	17	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	+	⅛
14½	8⅛	BrasilF Alrw	2121	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+	⅛
65½	55	BrigsStr 2.40a	24	64⅛	64⅛	63½	63½	—	⅞
32¼	23¼	BriggsStr wi	3	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	—	⅛
79⅝	63¼	BrisMy 1.20	272	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+1	⅛
50	42½	BrisMy pf2	11	45½	45½	44⅝	45⅝	+	⅛
14¼	10½	BrltPet .30g	567	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	+	⅝
		BrPet fn.30g	42	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝		
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale1	94	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½	+	½
50½	43½	BdwyHal pf2	5	49⅝	49½	49½	49½		
39⅝	31½	BrkwyGls .70	55	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	—	⅛
32⅝	24⅝	BklynUG 1.72	12	24⅝	25	24⅝	25		
11⅝	4⅝	Brown Co	11	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	+	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	BwnShrp .20	17	10½	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+	⅝
42	33⅝	BrwnShoe 1.50	68	40	42	40	41⅛	+1	⅝
34½	18⅝	Brunswk .12	521	34½	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+	½

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
25⅝	19	BuffP pf 2	3	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	+	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Bulg pf1.25	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+	⅛
39	25⅝	Bk of Cal 1.34	4	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	—	⅝
52	43⅝	Bank of NY 2	15	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+	⅛
73¼	55⅝	Bank Tr 2.84	75	59⅝	60	59	59⅝	+	⅛
53	42⅝	BarberOil 1f	31	48⅝	50	48⅝	50	+1	⅛
39⅝	24	Bard CR .25a	4	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	+	¼
14¼	11⅛	Basic Inc .80	14	12	12	11⅝	12		
19⅝	12⅝	Bates Mfg	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
24⅝	5⅝	Bates Mfg pf	9	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—	⅛
34⅝	22¼	Bethlhm .20	149	32	32⅝	32	32½	+	⅝
83⅝	65	Bath pf cl	11	78	79¼	78	79¼	+2	¼
147	46⅝	BauschLb .80	549	134⅝	136⅝	128	129	—	5½
33⅝	25½	Baxt Lab .11	198	32	32½	31⅝	32¼	+	⅛
12⅝	9½	Bayk Clg .80	72	10	10	10	10	—	⅛
47⅝	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	117	40¼	40⅝	40	40¼	+	¼
107	92	Beat Fds pf 4	1	102	102	102	102	+1	¾
46½	36⅝	Beckman .52	15	40½	40⅝	40	40	—	⅛
42	23⅝	Bed Bath .20	180	37¼	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+	⅝
21⅝	12	BeechAir .40	41	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
15	8¼	Beech Crk	2200	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+	¼
24⅝	17	BelcoPet .50b	65	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Belden 1.60	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—	⅛
39⅝	16¼	BeldnGH .60b	10	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	—	⅝
53⅝	32⅝	Bell How .40	168	51⅛	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+	⅝
19⅝	9⅝	Bell Intercon	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
29⅝	14	Bemis Co .40	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+	⅛
37⅝	25½	BendixCp 1.65	136	30⅝	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝	+	⅛
58⅝	45⅝	Bendix pf 5	x220	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝		
44⅝	31⅝	Beneficial 1.20	136	37⅝	38	37⅝	38		
35⅝	31⅛	Benef Ind 2.50	x30	32	32	32	32	—	⅛
18	6⅛	Benguet	447	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+	⅛
		Benguet rt	1	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛		
13⅝	7⅝	Berkey Phs	648	12⅛	12⅝	12	12⅛	—	⅛
24½	21⅛	Berk Sts 1.20	456	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22	—	⅛
52⅝	43½	ghlr Tires .60	15	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝	+	⅝
77½	55	Black Dk .80	110	71⅛	71⅛	69⅝	70⅝	—	⅝
34⅝	16	Blair Jnhn .40	61	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+	⅛
28⅝	20	Blue Lang 1	50	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+	⅛
75	58⅝	Block HR .40	19	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62	+	⅛
75	53⅝	Blue Bell 1.20	67	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1	¼
210¼	153	BlgBll pf4.75	2	208	208	208	208	+6	
21½	15	Bobbie Brks	116	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—	⅛
25¼	14⅝	BogingCo .40	386	24½	24½	24¼	24¼

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1971

ermans Sell Dollars .5% Below Old Parity

ONN, June 3 (Reuters).—The ndesbank sold about $100 mil- today, market sources said, prices representing a 3.5 per- it revaluation of the deutsche rk from its official parity of to the dollar.

Dollars flowed out of West rmany today for the first time e the massive speculation in or of the mark last month sed the government to close eign exchange markets and at the mark.

The central bank declined to how much of its hoard of wanted dollars it got rid of ay, but market sources put figure at $100 million at prices varying between 3.5330 and 3.5260 DM.

The bank yesterday had offered dollars at 3.5675 DM but had found no takers.

By the end of today's trading, the dollar closed at 3.5255, well down from the 3.5325 opening and 3.5300 fixing prices.

Unlike yesterday, when it offered to sell at a fixed rate, the bank declared a "free" rate today and indicated it would decide at which price to sell its dollars as it deems it necessary.

Dealers Expect Revaluation

FRANKFURT, June 3 (AP-DJ).—The consensus among major foreign currency dealers here is that the Bundesbank is bringing the mark near its ultimate revaluation range. These dealers see this range around 3.5 DM, compared with the pre-float parity of 3.66 DM to the dollar.

Dealers are almost certain the mark will be revalued, though top Bonn government officials and Bundesbank officials have emphasized that the mark's parity will not be changed in spite of the float.

The reasoning among dealers is that if the current float should produce internal economic price and wage stability and stop inflation, which they doubt, a return to the old exchange rates would merely be an invitation to speculate on a later mark revaluation.

A stabilized West German economy would only make the mark harder in terms of other foreign currencies, especially against the dollar to which it is pegged, this reasoning holds.

Only effective foreign currency controls can prevent speculation against the mark once the float is ended, these foreign exchange experts say. But Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller is against such controls, according to his aides.

Eurodollar Rates Lower

ZURICH, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Despite the Bundesbank's small dollar sales, Eurodollar rates moved sharply lower today. The rate for three months averaged about 7.5 percent, down from 8 percent yesterday and 8.25 percent Tuesday.

The Bundesbank's desire to sell dollars could have several motives, foreign exchange dealers here said. One could be to supplement the government's anti-inflation policy.

As operators took profits on marks by converting into dollars, the money supply would be reduced and credit tightened. Also, imports would be slightly less expensive. Exporters might divert some production to the home market since income from abroad would be slightly less, analysts said.

Another explanation, dealers said, would be that the Bundesbank wants to encourage an outflow of funds before instituting exchange controls, otherwise, a dealer noted, excess liquidity would be trapped in Germany once the controls are established.

ecline Seen n U.K. Output

ONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ).— 0.3 percent decline in Britain's 1 gross domestic product DP) from last year's level was ecast today by the National stitute of Economic and Social search.

This is a significant revision om three months ago when influential institute forecast 1.1 percent increase this year Britain's GDP, the total value goods and services produced the country.

In its quarterly report, the titute also forecast:

- An increase in British conmer prices, in 1971 and 1972, about 7 1/2 percent.
- A continued increase in unployment with the seasonally justed total of wholly unemyed "in the region of 800,000 more, and still rising" by the 72 first quarter, up from 1,000 in May.
- A deterioration in Britain's lance-of-payments position with e surplus on current account rade and "invisibles") narrowg to £300 million in 1971 and 200 million in 1972 from £631 illion in 1970.

The institute also revised its arlier GDP growth forecast for 972, raising the anticipated perentage increase to 2.8 from 1.7 ercent.

Although 1971 GDP is expect- 1 to decline, the institute said e economy is expected to grow om "now on," though "the se from which this prospective pansion begins is lower than ticipated."

The base referred to is the st quarter of this year, a period ring which it said "the recessary conditions of the econoy seem to have intensified re rapidly than we expected."

"It seems clear," the institute id, "that total output dropped, ry probably by quite a large ount, in the first quarter" of 71.

It estimated seasonally adjustfirst quarter GDP at £7,906 lion, down from £8,097 billion the 1970 fourth quarter.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Airline Industry Losses

According to figures from the Civil Aeronautics Board covering the first quarter, the U.S. airline industry had an operating loss of $152 million and a net loss of $150 million. For the like 1970 period, the operating loss was $63 million and the net loss $98 million. For the year ended March 31 the operating loss was $31 million and the net loss $245 million against an operating profit of $325 million and net income of $5 million a year earlier.

Japanese Machinery Orders Fall

Japan's major machinery producers received orders totaling 404.28 billion yen ($1.12 billion) seasonally adjusted, in April, down 20.8 percent from March, the Economic Planning Agency reports. Excluding ships, machinery orders totaled 163.57 billion yen, down 42.1 percent from March. The biggest decline came in orders from electric power companies.

French to Build Israeli Plane

A French government-controlled aviation company announced it is planning to build a small bush aircraft of Israeli design under license. The plane is the Arava, a short takeoff and landing (STOL) vehicle with stubby fuselage and twin nacelles ending in a twin tail. It can carry 20 passengers or two tons of cargo. A prototype has been flying at the Paris air show. Socata, a subsidiary of France's big Aerospatiale complex, said it would build the Arava, to be renamed the Sherpa. At its plant in Tarbes, in the Southwest, Socata builds light sports planes, and it is considering a license to produce Piper aircraft there as well. Aerospatiale this week announced a contract to market Pipers in Europe.

Hitachi Develops Memory System

Hitachi Ltd. of Tokyo says it has developed a fast, high-capacity holographic computer memory sistem. It uses laser beams to record bits of digital information on a specifically treated transparent gelatin film, and is capable of storing the equivalent of one volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica on a surface area about the size of two postage stamps, the company said. Storage density, at 100,000 digital bits per square millimeter, is about 1,000 times as great as integrated circuit memories now in use, the company said. It listed read-out time as one microsecond, about 10,000 times to 100,000 times faster than disc memory devices now used in mass storage systems.

British Car Output Drops 20%

British auto production in the three months ended April was 414,386 units, down 20 percent from the preceding three months, Department of Trade and Industry figures reveal. Most of the decline was caused by industrial disputes, particularly at Ford Motor Co.

Report From OECD Members

Parity Changes Advised in Inflation Battle

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 3 (WP).—The 22 member governments represented at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recommended today changing parity rates as a last resort if all other methods failed to throttle the still "discouraging" level of inflation.

The careful wording of the report was apparently aimed first and foremost at Japan, which has come under recent heavy U. S. pressure to revalue the yen now that the German mark is "floating" against the dollar in possible preparation for outright revaluation.

Listing various defensive measures against imported cost-inflation such as increased productivity, further liberalization of imports or import duty cuts, the report said "if disequilibrium persists, parity changes by either the deficit or surplus countries may eventually become necessary." Indeed, without parity changes, the report said, "it is very likely that the international monetary system would exhibit an inflationary bias."

Observers were surprised that the Japanese, who are officially on record as opposing revaluation, allowed the key phrase to remain in the report since Japan is certainly a "surplus" country under attack for both monetary and trade policies.

The report could have been censored by the Japanese in keeping with OECD practice allowing member governments to delete controversial comment or delay publication.

In the report on inflation, a special OECD working party gloomily predicted that general price levels in its highly industrialized member countries will increase overall by at least 4.5 percent in the second half of 1971.

Even this decline in the price deflator of the gross national product—a reliable inflation indicator—from the 6 percent increase in the first half of 1970 "presupposes, however, a fairly general slowdown in wage increases," the report said. But it added "there is only some rather scattered and partial evidence to this effect."

The report considered "discouraging that there are as yet no convincing signs of a general deceleration in the price rise" among member states.

"Deceleration" was noted in the United States and Canada but was "roughly offset by developments elsewhere," in Europe and Japan.

Nonetheless, the report cautiously predicted "resumption of quite rapid expansion by 1972" which could provide the sound base for "sustained expansion" were inflation limited—in terms of the GNP deflator—to "around 3 percent or preferably less."

Much of the current study was given over to agreement with a report issued last November by Secretary General Emile van Lennep—which had caused a major scandal when a draft version was leaked to the press. The most controversial point was the suggestion that unemployment was a necessary tool to control inflation.

The current study softpedaled this point, by admitting "it may be necessary to tolerate temporarily" high short-term unemployment.

Major Monetary Alteration Is Proposed by Rep. Reuss

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT).—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., a leading congressional spokesman on international monetary issues, proposed today a major alteration of the world monetary system.

Rep. Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments, introduced a "sense of Congress" resolution in the House which would:

- Formally end the U.S. commitment to sell gold to foreign central banks at $35 an ounce.
- Eventually have the Federal Reserve System support the exchange value of the dollar, as other countries now do but the United States does not, by operations in the foreign exchange market.

Rep. Reuss proposed an interim period in which the dollar would "float," with the aim of removing present "disequilibrium" in exchange rates, particularly against a few currencies such as the Japanese yen.

In a House speech today, he said: "The United States under the present monetary system unnecessarily cripples itself by its inability to alter its exchange rate with other countries."

He strongly supported the long-standing policy against changing the price of gold, but suggested that the dollar's exchange rate could be effectively changed by a system of at least temporary floating.

He said, "Only by closing the gold window and letting the dollar find a newer and sounder relationship with the yen and other under-valued currencies can we avoid the deterioration of our trading position and a return to trade autarchy."

He noted that, in the case of Japan, U.S. business and labor are asking for "massive import controls" which could mean "the end of free trade."

There is no indication yet that the Treasury and Federal Reserve are formally considering it. There is also considerable question whether the joint resolution will be considered, let alone passed, by Congress. If adopted, it would not have the force of law but would simply be an expression of the legislature's sentiment.

Trustee Calls Bonds Of King Resources

DENVER, June 3 (UPI).—King Resources said today that United Bank of Denver, as trustee of the company's 5 1/2 percent convertible subordinated debentures due Nov. 1, 1988, has declared the outstanding amount of $24.46 million plus interest of $672,540 immediately due and payable, because of the company's failure to make the interest payment due on May 1.

The company also said it was moving forward with its previously announced plan to exchange the outstanding debentures for a new issue of preferred stock.

BP Earnings Soar 95% in First Quarter

Turnover Gains 24%; Tax Bite Will Grow

LONDON, June 3.—British Petroleum's first-quarter profits soared 95 percent over the year-ago period, the company reported today.

Turnover from its worldwide oil, gas and shipping interests was up 24 percent at £756.8 million ($1.83 billion) from £609 million in the year-ago quarter.

The news started a stock market rush that promptly added £85 million to the value of BP shares on the London Stock Exchange as the price rose to 608-612 pence from 563-567 and closed at 614.

BP said net income jumped to £48.9 million ($117.3 million), equal to 13.58 pence per share, from £25.1 million, or 6.98 pence, a year ago.

Crude Oil Sales Up

Sales of crude oil jumped 4.1 million tons—20.9 percent—to 23.7 million tons, BP said. At the same time, sales of products and chemicals were down slightly at 27.9 million tons from 28.4 million.

Natural gas sales rose to 32.75 million cubic feet from 23.48 million.

BP said the increased taxation and royalties payable to governments of oil-producing countries under agreements reached in February and April were offset to some extent by certain price increases but "will be progressively reflected over the remainder of the year."

Pre-tax income totaled £160 million compared with £101.1 million in the 1970 quarter.

CFP Net Declines

PARIS, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Cie Française des Pétroles (CFP) reported today 1970 consolidated net earnings fell 18.2 percent to 587.2 million francs ($105.8 million) from the 718.5 million francs in the previous year.

Net earnings of the parent company alone fell to 489.1 million francs from 613.4 million.

Group turnover rose 24.5 percent to 10.829 billion francs.

The sharp earnings decline was ascribed to payment of back taxes to Algeria for 1969 and 1970 out of 1970 accounts.

Hoechst Profit Declined

FRANKFURT, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Pretax profit of Farbwerke Hoechst was 128 million deutsche marks in the first quarter, down 30 percent from a year earlier, Rolf Sammet, chairman, told the company's annual meeting today.

For all of 1971, Mr. Sammet predicted a markedly lower result than in 1970.

A cut in the dividend this year from the 10 marks per share declared for 1970 is almost unavoidable, he told shareholders.

Demag Projects Sales Gain of 12% This Year

DUISBURG, West Germany, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Demag expects 1971 group sales to rise nearly 12 percent to 1.7 billion deutsche marks from 1.52 billion DM in 1970, Wolfgang Reuter, chairman, reported today.

He said it is "almost impossible" to make any profit projection for the machine-making company because of uncertain cost factors and in view of the monetary instability connected with the floating DM rate.

Demag consolidated profit last year declined to 32.9 million DM from 35.2 million marks while the parent's profit rose to 34 million DM from 29.9 million.

Demag group sales in the first four months of 1971 rose 16 percent to 354 million DM from 304 million in the like 1970 period, Mr. Reuter said. Foreign sales climbed 22 percent to 181 million DM.

Early Wall Street Rise Is Cut by Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, June 3.—After an early rise, prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost most of their gains to profit-taking today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 921.30, up 1.68, after being ahead more than 4 points at mid-session.

Trading was active during most of the session, except toward the close as profit-taking expanded and many investors turned inactive. Volume rose to 18.7 million shares from 17.74 million yesterday.

Glamours, which led the advance Tuesday and yesterday, were hurt today and closed mixed.

Polaroid fell 3 3/8 to 111 3/4 and Bausch & Lomb 5 1/4 to 129. Losers included Disney and Collins Radio. Among issues closing with gains were Corning Glass and Xerox.

Computers Mixed

Among computers, IBM fell 5 1/4 to 321 1/4 after trading as low as 320 3/4. Honeywell closed at 107 3/4, unchanged, and Burroughs rose 1 to 132 3/4.

Aerospace issues generally were weak. McDonnell Douglas fell 5/8 to 35 3/8. A company official said that McDonnell would have to sell more DC10 jetliners to break even on the project.

Lockheed declined 3/4 to 10 3/8. The company denied that it saw a chance of being able to continue the TriStar jetliner project without loan guarantees from the U.S government.

Ling-Temco-Vought, which was among today's active issues, closed at 15 1/2, down 1/8. General Dynamics and United Aircraft also fell.

Airline issues were mixed, with American and Eastern Airlines among the losers. Pan American closed at 17 3/4, down 1/4. Braniff, which was active, closed with a gain of 1/8 at 11 3/4. UAL rose 1 1/4 to 38.

Autos Weak

Auto issues generally were weak despite a report by the four major U.S. automakers that their U.S. sales rose in May. General Motors closed down 1 1/4 at 84. Ford at 63 1/2 was down 1/8. Chrysler at 30 1/4 was down 1/8 and American Motors was unchanged at 6 1/2.

Gold issues, which had been weak, recovered today and most closed with gains. Homestake Mining rose 5/8 to 25 1/8, and Campbell Red Lake 1 to 28. However, Dome Mines declined 1/2 to 64 1/2.

In a strong savings and loan group, Great Western Financial added 1 1/2 at 24 1/2, Gibraltar Financial gained 3/4 to 22, Wesco edged up 1/4 to 19 5/8 and First Charter Financial tacked on 1 3/4 at 23 7/8.

Most blue chip issues managed fractional gains. Swift climbed 1 1/4 to 39 3/8 and Standard Oil of California gained 3/4 to 58 7/8. But Alcoa lost 1 3/4 to 68 1/2.

American Telephone backed down 5/8 to 44 3/8. Distribution of the company's new convertible preferred issue started today.

Woolworth, which reported higher May sales, added 1 at 51 5/8.

American Export, which lost 2 3/4 yesterday, gained 5/8 to 8 7/8. The company said it has rescheduled its annual meeting so it can complete details of a pending borrowing.

Zenith announced its plans to raise prices on its color television and moved up 1 1/4 to 52 1/4.

British Petroleum added 5/8 to 14 7/8.

Reserves Correction

PARIS, June 3 (AP-DJ).—French gold and convertible currency reserves recorded a net gain equivalent to $86.4 million in May, bringing total reserves to $5.277 billion, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday. It was incorrectly reported yesterday that the increase was the equivalent of $250 million.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were higher in moderately active trading.

Rusco, which said in its annual report that it is being investigated by the Securities & Exchange Commission, lost 1 1/4 to 3 7/8.

Syntex, the most actively traded issue, lost 3 1/2 to 70.

Vesco's Plans Firm for IOS

NEW YORK, June 3 (WP).—Robert L. Vesco said yesterday that he does not expect any action by the Securities & Exchange Commission or the federal courts to stop his efforts to reorganize Investors Overseas Services, the one-time giant mutual fund complex.

Mr. Vesco, chairman of IOS, made his comment after the annual meeting of International Controls Corp., which he also heads. At the meeting, he said that "irrespective of what the courts rule it will have no effect on our plans for IOS" and "we will not disengage or otherwise divest ourselves of IOS."

At a press conference later, he qualified those statements, saying "If the courts rule we may not go further we would obviously not proceed." He explained, however, that he does not expect the courts to issue such an order.

The connections between Mr. Vesco, ICC and IOS are currently under study by the SEC. The central question is whether or not ICC, which lent $5 million to IOS last year and, through a subsidiary, owns more than seven million shares of preferred stock, is an "affiliate" of IOS.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Net Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. commercial banks from their overseas branches declined $48 million in the week ended May 26. The Federal Reserve Board reported the net outstanding total was $1.572 billion in the latest period, down from $10.774 billion in the like week a year ago.

EEC Said to Eye Industrial Free Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

drawn up on the basis of contacts it has had in recent months with the non-candidate countries on behalf of the community.

Its proposals do not go as far as some of them, particularly Sweden and Switzerland, would have liked. The Swedes would prefer even closer links with the community.

On the other hand, the report goes further than some commission members would have liked. Top farm expert Sicco Mansholt said earlier this year that the non-candidate countries of EFTA, particularly neutral Sweden and Switzerland, should not be allowed any of the benefits of EEC membership while not assuming members' obligations.

Problems Analyzed

BRUSSELS, June 3 (WP).—Unless special trade pacts are worked out between an enlarged EEC and the EFTA neutrals, trade barriers among some EFTA nations soon would have to be re-erected. Such an outcome is considered politically and economically unacceptable at a time of growing freedom of trade in Western Europe.

It would be especially difficult—if not impossible—to re-erect barriers between Norway, which has asked for full EEC membership, and Sweden, which does not want to join.

The countries involved—Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Austria—believe that EEC membership is incompatible with their neutral status. They point out that the EEC is, after all, an embryonic economic and political union with plans for monetary union and foreign policy cooperation.

Political union in Western Europe at present implies—though by no means explicitly—attachment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization bloc. All six members of the market and three of the four candidates (excepting Ireland whose neutrality is largely explained by the dispute with Britain over Northern Ireland) are NATO members.

Furthermore, closer linkage of Western Europe to Finland and Austria would have delicate political implications. Austrias "permanent neutrality" is written into its constitution, and Russia is one of the guarantors of its independence treaty. Moscow also might intervene if it thought that Finland was to become part of an economic or political bloc.

Assuming current entry negotiations succeed by July, talks with the other EFTA countries are likely to start in the autumn.

Such trade arrangements, however, will have to conform to the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if they are going to be at all acceptable to Europe's trade partners, especially the United States. But this means that any trade negotiations must end either in a complete free trade agreement or a full customs union.

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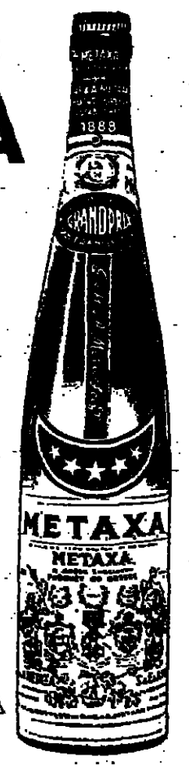

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 3.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.07¼	$1.81¾
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.21	1.92½
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.83¼	1.56
Oats 2 white bu.	1.04	.84½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f bu.	1.80	1.71½
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.25	.28¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.42¼	.52½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16¼	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	114.00	106.00
Iron 2, Pdry Phila. ton	74.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	36-37	42.42
Lead spot lb.	.13½	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	.52½-.53	.60-.60½
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.84½	1.72¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.16	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.60	1.85

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
	374.7	412.5

* Nominal. | Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 3, 1971

World sugar No. 11: July 4.18-19. Sept. 4.19-20. Oct. 4.20. March '72 4.31b. May '72 4.31b.

Wool: July 53.1b. Oct. 59.6b. Dec. 63.5b. March '73 67.0b. May '72 69.0b. July '72 70.5b.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: July 21.80. Sept. 22.45. Dec. 22.80. March '72 23.20. May '72 23.50. July '72 23.84. Sept. '72 24.15.

Copper: July 46.85. Sept. 47.25. Oct. 47.50. Dec. 47.80. Jan. '72 48.00. March '72 48.25. May '72 48.35. July '72 48.45.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): July 64.25. Sept. 64.60. Nov. 65.10. Jan. '72 62.60. March '72 61.60. May '72 61.50. July '72 61.60b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.75. March '72 3.00. April '72 3.20. May '72 3.71.

Silver: Jan. 159.80. July 169.40. Sept. 162.70. Dec. 166.20. Jan. '72 167.40. March '72 169.90. May '72 172.20. July '72 174.70. Sept. '72 177.10.

(as) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
July	27.05	27.33	27.01	27.01	+16
Oct.	29.75	29.16	29.70	29.70	+25
Dec.	29.30	29.74	29.30	29.32-25	+29-32
Mar	30.00	30.25	29.75	29.75-80	+15-20
May	x30.30	30.50	30.10	x30.05	+20
July	31.30	31.30	31.30	x31.00	+25
Oct.	28.95	28.95	28.50	28.50	+ 5

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Jul	1.55¾	1.58½	1.55¾	1.58¼	1.55¼
Sep	1.55¼	1.58½	1.55¼	1.58½	1.55¾
Dec	1.57¾	1.62	1.57½	1.61¾	1.57¾
Mar	1.60¾	1.63¼	1.60¾	1.63¼	1.60¾
May	16.0	1.62	1.59¾	1.62	1.59
CORN					
Jul	1.49¾	1.51½	1.48¾	1.50¾	1.48½
Sep	1.46½	1.49¾	1.46¾	1.49¼	1.46¼
Dec	1.43¾	1.47¾	1.43½	1.47¾	1.43¾
Mar	1.47¾	1.52½	1.47¾	1.52	1.47¾
May	1.50¾	1.55	1.50¾	1.55	1.50¾
SOYBEANS					
Jul	3.10	3.12¼	3.09½	3.11½	3.09½
Aug	3.10½	3.12½	3.09½	3.10½	3.09¾
Sep	3.05¼	3.03½	3.05½	3.07¼	3.05½
Nov	3.00¾	3.03¼	3.00¾	3.02½	3.00¾
Jan	3.05	3.07½	3.04¾	3.06½	3.04¾
Mar	3.09¾	3.11	3.09¼	3.10	3.08
May	3.10¾	3.13	3.10½	3.12½	3.10¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	11.45	11.60	11.39	11.56	11.44
Aug	11.37	11.45	11.28	11.40	113.3
Sep	11.25	11.32	11.16	11.30	11.21
Oct	11.10	11.18	11.04	11.18	11.08
Nov	10.97	11.10	10.99	11.04	10.95
Dec	10.96	11.10	10.99	11.04	10.95
Jan	10.97	11.04	10.89	10.95	10.90
Mar	10.89	10.95	10.83	10.85	10.85
May	10.78	10.91	10.77	10.80	10.78
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	83.10	83.45	82.45	82.75	83.05
Aug	83.10	83.40	82.45	82.80	83.00
Sep	81.70	82.00	81.30	81.50	81.70
Oct	80.45	80.75	79.60	80.20	x80.45
Nov	79.45	80.00	79.45	79.95	79.85
Dec	77.25	79.40	78.90	79.20	79.20
Jan	79.20	79.40	78.50	79.15	79.00
Mar	80.00	80.40	79.85	x80.05	79.90
May	81.10	81.20	80.75	81.00	x80.80

b-bid, a-asked, n-nominal.

SILVER

Jun	1.57.80	1.60.80	1.59.40	1.59.50	1.59.50
Jul	—	—	—	1.60.90	1.60.60
Aug	1.61.70	1.63.00	1.61.40	1.62.00	1.61.70
Oct	1.645.0	1.65.20	1.63.70	1.64.30	1.64.10
Dec	1.65.90	1.67.50	1.66.20	1.66.40	1.66.20
Feb	1.68.50	1.69.90	1.68.70	1.69.00	1.68.70
Apr	1.72.00	1.72.20	1.70.80	1.71.30	1.71.10
Jun	1.74.30	1.74.60	1.73.50	1.73.80	1.73.60
Aug	1.76.00	1.76.10	1.75.90	1.76.10	1.76.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Jun	32.95	33.15	32.85	33.02	33.00
Aug	31.37	31.47	31.10	31.37	31.40
Oct	30.47	30.52	30.40	30.45	30.50
Dec	30.32	30.37	30.25	30.30	30.35
Feb	30.82	30.95	30.80	30.85	30.90
Apr	30.90	31.00	30.90	31.00	31.00
LIVE HOGS					
Jun	20.32	20.32	20.02	20.07	20.55
Jul	22.35	22.50	22.05	22.25	22.47
Aug	22.75	22.80	22.55	a22.72	22.85
Oct	22.30	22.37	a22.12	22.25	22.32
Dec	23.35	23.40	23.25	23.32	23.55
Feb	24.15	24.15	24.00	24.00	b24.27
Apr	23.67	23.67	a23.05	a23.05	23.67
PORK BELLIES					
Jul	26.50	26.57	26.20	26.30	26.87
Aug	25.90	26.00	25.70	25.82	26.25
Feb	35.17	35.40	35.17	35.27	35.45
Mar	35.05	35.05	a34.95	b35.00	a35.07
May	—	—	—	n35.35	n35.35
Jul	35.85	35.85	a35.70	a35.70	a35.70
Aug	34.75	34.75	34.55	34.55	34.85

Sales: July 3903; Aug 2360; Feb 538; March 2; May 8; July 72, 1; Aug 72, 3.

Open Interest: July 9325; Aug 8905; Feb 3335; March 249; May 2; July 72, 214; aug 72, 192.

b-bid; a-asked; n-nominal.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 2, 1971
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P. Fund $12.18
(i) AGRI-Fund $4.70
(d) A.I.L. Growth Fund S.P.35.68
(w) Alexander Fund $9.59
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $8.55
(w) Amitalia Fund $8.74
(w) Ampro Fund $11.77
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr $28.99
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $11.73
(w) Aries Fund N.V. $39.20r
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd. Fence97.1
(w) Atl. Flexible Truss $10.95
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $7.82
(w) Austr'n Selection Fd. $7.50
(w) Brownindvest $24.21
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd. $0.91+
(i) Camete Fund N.V. $10.08
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$14.24
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. Can.$4.62

CAPITAL GROWTH:
— (d) Cap. Growth Fd. $4.65
— (d) Cap. Gr. R'l Est. Fd. $11.88
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv. Tr Bah.$8.41
(w) Capital International $11.47
(w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.28
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. $108.30
(d) Caribico/warrant "E" —
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,104.11
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $8.87
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $10.70
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.81

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds S.F.101.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l S.F.101.50

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor S.F.151.50
— (d) Intervalor S.F.99.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. S.F.246.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $3.72
(w) D.G.C. $54.42
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $9.38
(d) Delta Multifund $9.91
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv. Fd $13.13
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust $12.00
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A. $9.86
(w) Equitalia S.A. $9.10
(d) Eurunion $37.41
(d) Exec. Fund Canada $6.04
(d) Exec. Growth Fund $6.08
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.28
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund $10.35
(d) Fiducem B.F.1.943
(d) Finance Union $10.86
(w) First Amer. Investment $11.91
(w) First/Fund $11.48

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust $10.28
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd $9.86
— (i) Aust. L.A. & Prop. Fd Bah.$9.57
(d) Fixed N.V. Fund $24.46
(w) First Security Cap. Fd $98.98
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $82.60
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $13.08
(w) Flesbnier Becker Fd. $31.99
(d) Fonditalia $10.11
(w) Fonselex Dame Pr. S.F.3.517
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd. $10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A. $901.57
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A. $889.58
(d) Formula Selection Fd. S.F.139.97
(w) Fortune Fund $3.40
(d) Frontier Growth Fund $7.78
(w) Frontier Trust $11.12

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US) $3.32
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling Aus.$4.62
— (w) Real Estate Fund Aus.$6.98

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $13.00
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $10.93
(d) Geneva F & T NAV $5.46
(d) Geneva F&T Dist. Reinv. $6.30

GRAMCO FUNDS:
— (d) USIF Real Estate $7.85**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50) $5.16**
(d) Growth Equity Fund Can.$5.98
(w) Growth International $9.11
(w) GuardianGrwthFd Int'l $8.49
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. $8.48
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV $9,873
(w) Hedged Investors $13,169
(d) H.O.T.S. Hobet $24.37
(d) ICOFUND $9.86

IOS FUNDS:
— (d) The Dollar Fund $11.05
— (d) Realstock $10.82
— (i) Fund of New York $9.53
— (d) Fund of Nations $10.39
(w) INGBOW $23.64

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— (d) Am. Dynamics F $10.39
— (d) Neckermann Fund D.M.24.17
— (d) Nippon Dynamic Fd. $8.75

I.O.S. FUNDS:
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l Can.$13.78
— (d) Common w. Leverage Can.$3.65
— (d) IOS International Can.$6.30
— (d) Fund of Funds $8.80*
— (d) POF Sterling £1.85
— (d) I.I.T. $7.13
— (d) Investors Pounds D.M.18.34
— (d) IOS Growth Fund $2.26*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund $8.80
— (d) IOS Venture Can.$3.97
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) $8.41
— (d) Australian POF Aus.$7.41
(d) Interfit $104.09
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.70
(d) Interhella Lire7,236
(w) Intermarket Fund $118.32
(w) Int'l Income Fund $835.85
(i) Internat'l Shipping Fd. D.M.1,158.77
(i) Investpool Can. Realty Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.36
(r) Japan Growth Fund $9.58
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $10.11
(d) Japan Selection Fund $34.51
(i) Jardine Japan Fund $22.91
(d) KB Income Fund L.F.1.883
(d) Keyes R'l Estate Fd. $5.51
(w) Keyfund $9.71
(w) KleinwortBensonIntlFd $11.60
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap. Fd $11.92
(w) Lake Shore Fund $61.46
(d) Leverage Cap. Holdings $20.27
(w) Luxfund $21.13
(d) M. & G. Island Fund Fence14.7
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.50
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $7.78
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $10.68
(i) N.A.M.F. $90.05
(w) Nippon Fund $17.35
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $8.48
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $23.90
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $2.84
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int. $11.51
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund $21.58
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund $11.95
(i) Parion Sv. R. Est. S.F.1.356
(w) Prime American Fund $10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC) $17.75
(d) Rebco I —
(d) Rebco II —
(d) Renta Fund L.F.2.229
(w) Resort Fund $10.28
(w) Roosevelt Fund $10.82

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $12.84
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $12.71
— (d) Global Fund $7.53
(d) Cosmopolitan Fund $7.54
(w) S & P Dollar Fund $24.79
(w) S & P Hampstead Co $26.46
(w) S & P Jardine Jap. Fd $12.97
(i) S & P Monitor Co. $23.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund $24.01
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd $10.77
(d) Selective Capital Fund $7.20

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $9.57
— (w) Sepro (Same Pr.) $10.46

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $10.81
— (d) Share Realty NV $11.16
— (w) Shareholders Excal. $10.22
— (d) Enterprise Fund $8.77
— (d) Harbor Fund $8.55

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. $10.00
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $10.87
— (d) Crosstow Fund S.F.7.76
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd $13.24
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd $11.00
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund L.F.711
(i) So. African Int'l Fund Bah.$.6956
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. $12.48
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd. $228.40
(w) Star Fund $10.48
(r) Suez Amer. BankCapital $19.72

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. S.F.108.00
— (d) Universal Fund S.F.129.85
(r) Talent Global Fund $11.71
(w) Target Offshore Fence74
(i) Terrafund Limited $5.17
(i) The Commodity Fund $6.03
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V. $7.42
(w) Tokyo Cap. HoldingsNV $19.15
(i) Tokyo Valor $11.96
(w) Transpacific Fund $10.54
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund Pence98.5
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund Pence99.5
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd. $1.32

UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh S.F.72.00
— (d) Bond Invest. S.F.103.50
(d) Eurit Eq. Sh. Bid S.F.162.00
— (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. Bid S.F.112.00
(d) Globinvest Bid S.F.95.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid S.F.98.50
— (d) Saffi S. Af. sh Bid S.F.521.50
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est Bid S.F.153.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds D.M.31.71
— (d) Europafonds D.M.48.21
— (d) Unifonds D.M.28.05
(d) Unirenta D.M.45.36
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.77

UBI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd $1.40
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd. $10.82
— (w) UBI Venture Fund $6.30
— (w) Euro-Am. S'l'Eat. Fd. $11.35
— (w) Fund of Nations $11.73
— (w) The Lion Plan $11.23
(w) U.S. Income Properties $10.48
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $13.04
(d) Victory Fund S.A. $10.02
(w) Western Growth Fd. $8.07
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl A $4.668
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $694.67
(w) Worldwide Securities $42.65
(w) Worldwide Special $3.307
(w) Zodiac Common. Fund $8.54
(w) Zodiac Fund $8.06

DM—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; †—New; NA—Not available; BF—Belgian francs; LF—Luxemburg francs; SF—Swiss francs; +—Offer price; a—Asked. **For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds

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No competition, highest commissions. All replies confidential. Write to President,
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Tokyo Exchange

June 3, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	149	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	82
Canon Camb.	363	Mitsubi Shoji	151
Dai Nip. Print.	284	Mitsui & Co.	177
Fuji Bank	275	Mitsukoshi	378
Fuji Photo	338	Nippon Elec.	218
Hitachi	122	Sharp	295
Honda Motor	195	Shiseido	1,021
C. Itoh	158	Sony Corp	3,560
Japan Air Lines	1,700	Sumitomo Bk	284
Kansai El Pw.	795	Taisho Marine	305
Kao Soap	368	Takeda Chem.	318
Kirin Brewery	213	Teijin	78
Komatsu	219	Tokyo Marine	367
Kubota I Wks	168	Toray	118
Matsu E. Ind.	561	Toyota Motor	397
Matsu El. Wks	682		

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	Low
Amsterdam	123.3	123.4	128.0	112.5
Brussels	101.28	101.72	102.19	92.14
Frankfurt	135.33	137.38	146.14	119.43
London 30	382.9	377.9	388.8	305.3
London 500	170.71	168.82	171.53	132.46
Milan	50.19	50.53	60.89	49.15
Paris	102.8	103.0	103.19	92.14
Sydney	488.62	490.40	518.51	477.13
Tokyo (a)	188.52	186.33	186.55	148.05
Tokyo (b)	2473.91	2475.83	2489.25	1951.74
Zurich	343.3	339.6	358.6	307.3

(a) new. (b) old.

United Income and Growth Plan
The difference between us and them...
In January of 1970 you could have invested $10,000 with any bank—and, if you were lucky—have drawn 6% interest.
That's $600 a year. Not bad.
If you'd invested with us, however, we'd have paid you the same $600 (6%)—AND another $432 as your share of the capital growth.
But that was last year. This year we're really growing—so fast, in fact, that if you'd left that $10,000 in UIGP, it would now be worth $11,856!
The moral of the story is: if you want to bank your money on a good investment, bank on us (that's UIGP).
USI Management, Ltd. Investor Services Div. P.O. Box 64006 N.L. 3008 Rotterdam, Holland
Please send me additional information on investment opportunities with UIGP.
Name
Address
Country
Please open my account immediately (US $500 minimum) so that my money can start growing. (Sorry, not available in UK.)
UNITED INCOME & GROWTH PLAN

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg.
26½	20¾	Cons Mills I	13	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	
32¾	23	ConnNtg .78g	491	32¾	32	32	32	—½
29	15½	Conrac .60	41	25⅞	27	25⅞	26½	+.⅞
29	25	Con Edis 1.80	196	25⅞	25½	25	25½	+.⅛
91½	83	Con Edis pf 4	4	84	85	84	85	+ ½
72½	63½	Con Edis pf 5	4	65	65½	64½	64½	—1
47½	39¾	Con Fds 1.20	287	45	45	44½	45	+ ½
115	100	Con Fd pf4.50	82	112	112	110	111	—1½
37⅞	30¼	Con Freight 1	6	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅞
8⅞	5⅛	Con Leasing	136	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
33	28⅛	ConNatG 1.88	55	29½	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
30⅞	29⅞	Cons Power 2	123	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞	
96½	95½	ConPw pf7.45	19	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1
73	60	ConPw pf4.50	x170	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
63	57	ConPw pf4.16	210	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ½
19¼	13½	Cont Air 1.20	382	16¾	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	36½	Cont Can 1.60	234	40	40⅞	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼
11¼	7⅛	Cont Cop .15g	429	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
49¾	36½	Cont Corp 2	147	45	45½	44¾	45	+ ⅛
51⅞	41½	Cont Oil pf2.50	30	48	49	48	48½	+ ½
50⅞	42	Cont Oil pf52.50	4	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+1½
34⅛	21⅞	ConNRR 1.15g	143	32⅛	33⅞	32⅛	33½	+1¼
24½	20¼	Con Pwr .56g	153	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
39¼	28⅛	Cont Oil 1.50	274	35⅞	36	35⅞	36¼	+1
56	41¼	Cont Oil pf 2	2	50½	51	50½	51	+1¼
26½	18½	Cont Stl .80	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—¼
27⅞	20½	Cont Tel .80	207	21	21	20½	20⅞	—⅛
85	47	Control Data	686	69¼	70⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—½
61	52	CoBat pf4.50	x90	55	55	55	55	—½
36¼	27	Cook Unit .20	102	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ½
37½	29½	Cooper In 1.40	193	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
25⅞	21	Cooper Labs	86	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12⅞	Cooper TR	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
69	53	Copeland 1.20	26	59⅞	60	59⅞	59⅞	+ ½
17⅞	12½	CopRd Stl 1	17	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
277	172½	CorGlW 2.50a	164	256	258½	255½	256½	+1½
13⅞	8	Cowles Com.	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31	17⅞	Cox Broad 1.20	24	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
39¾	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	107	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37½	+ ⅜
41¼	33⅛	Crane 1.60b	20	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	
24	18	CredFin .72	x9	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
41½	34⅛	CrockNtl 1.60	56	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
20	14	Cromptk .80	7	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
27¼	21¾	CrouseHind 1	27	22⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	12	CrowColl .65f	198	12⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
29	21	Crow Pet1.20	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	—1½
23⅞	17⅞	Crown Cork	371	21⅛	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
38	30⅛	CrownZell 1.20	137	36½	37	36⅞	36⅞	—⅜
31⅞	18½	CTS Corp .40	89	30	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	16⅞	Cudahy .90f	313	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅛	—⅜
27	20½	Cudhy pf1.25	26	21¾	22	21	21½	+ ½
20⅞	14¼	Culligan .28	6	19¼	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅜
50½	35½	CummEn .88	61	48⅛	49	48⅛	49	+ ½
13½	7⅞	Cunn Drug	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	CurtissWr1	54	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
29⅞	19¼	CurtissWr A	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅜
39⅞	28	Cutler-H 1.20	22	35½	36¼	35½	36¼	+⅛
27⅞	22¼	Cyclops 1	18	24¼	24	24¼	24¼	—⅛
39⅞	31¼	Cyprus Min 1	143	38½	39½	38½	39½	+1

D

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg.
13½	9	Dan River	40	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	26⅞	Data Cp 1.25	72	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	+1
44⅞	35½	Dart Ind .80b	141	43⅞	43⅞	42½	42½	— ⅞
51	41	Dart Ind pf 2	x46	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	—¼
19¼	11⅛	Data Process	126	15½	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
21½	16½	DaycoCp 1.14	21	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	18⅞	Daylin .24	34	25	25	24⅛	24⅞	—⅜
37½	26½	DaytonHud .50	92	36½	36½	36½	36½	—⅛
27⅞	24½	DaytonPL 1.60	71	25½	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
101	97	DPL pfD 7.48	x500	96½	96½	96½	96½	—½
47⅞	39⅞	Deere Co 2	82	47½	47½	47½	47½	—⅜
22½	17	DelmarP 1.12	1758	17½	17⅞	16½	16½	— ⅞
29⅞	25⅛	Del Mnte 1.10	134	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
52	33¼	Delta Air .50	135	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46½	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Deltec Int	60	6¼	6⅛	6	6	
33½	22	Denn Mfg .60	337	31	32⅞	30⅞	32	+1½
26	19½	DennMfg pf 1	14	24¼	24	24	24	—⅜
12½	8⅛	DennyRst .04	49	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ½
54½	24¼	DentsplyInt 1	148	43½	43½	41½	41⅞	— ⅞
33½	24	DeSotoInc .40	75	29⅞	29⅞	29	29½	—⅜
23⅞	20	DetEdis 1.40	47	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅞	—⅛
120	112	Det Ed pf9.32	x120	114	114	113¼	114	
90	73¾	Det Ed pf5.50	7	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅜
22	18⅛	Becker .24	7	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
18	13	DiaGrFloun .50

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
27⅝ Grace 1.30	52	31½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
20⅛ Granby 1.60	7	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	+⅜
23 GrandUn .80	160	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅝
11⅝ GrantCity Stl	61	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
22½ Granitville 1	40	26½	26½	25⅝	25½	−⅝
48 Grant W 1.50	135	47	48⅝	47	48½	+2½
52 Grant pf 3.75	2270	52½	53	52½	53	+½
23⅝ GrayDrg 1.20	12	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	−⅛
25 Grt A&P 1.30	145	25¼	25⅝	25½	25½	−¼
10 GtNorIron 1e	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
43½ GtNdNek 1.60	37	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	+⅜
21⅝ GNNptB 1.60	2	24½	24½	24	24	−½
12¼ GINN ptA.40	7	14½	14½	14½	14½	+½
22¼ Gigawest Flnl	732	23½	24⅝	23	24½	+1½
25⅝ GtWnUnit .90	73	31¼	32½	31¼	32	+¾
19⅞ GWUnpf 1.88	44	22	22	22	22	
4⅞ GtWashIn .50	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23⅞ GrnGiant .96	13	26½	26⅞	25⅝	26⅝	−½
30⅝ GrnShoe 1.20	25	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+⅛
15⅞ Greyhound 1	1338	22⅝	22½	21⅞	22⅝	+⅛
7⅛ Greyhnd wi	1500	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
23 Grolier .90	223	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
17 GrummnCp 1	271	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
31⅝ GHLfMid .25g	124	42	44⅛	42	44	+2⅝
66¾ GtMOn 2.80a	4	92½	92½	93⅝	93⅝	+⅜
29⅝ Gulf Oil 1.50	696	32⅛	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−½
8⅞ Gulf Resrce	53	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅝	−1⅛
17⅝ GlfRes pf1.50	10	19	19	18⅝	18½	+½
19⅝ GlfStUtl 1.04	198	20⅝	22⅝	20⅝	22	+1⅝
68 GulfSU pf5.08	240	68½	68½	68½	68½	+¾
19 Gulfgwn .50	698	30½	31	29⅞	29⅞	
62½ GulfW pf.75	2	101	101	101	101	+1½
80 GulfWpf 3.50	2	126½	128	126⅝	128	+6½
47⅛ GulfWf 3.87	9	60	60⅛	60	60½	+⅜
60 GulfW pf5.75	1	65	65	65	65	
8½ Gulton Ind	49	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	

H

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
35 HackWat 1.20	3	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+½
32⅝ Hall Pr 1.60a	35	42½	43	42½	43	+½
46⅝ Hallburt 1.05	148	62⅝	64½	62½	63½	+1⅞
34⅛ Hamil Wat	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
22⅞ Hamm Pap 1	50	25	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
9½ Hammond .40	72	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
35⅝ Handimn .68	117	45½	46⅝	45½	46½	+⅝
18⅝ Handlgh .73	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
15¼ Hanes Cp .50	34	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	−½
49½ Hannam 1.30	15	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+⅛
35½ Harcourt 1	16	46¼	47	46⅛	46⅛	+⅝
5⅝ Harris Int 1	53	58⅝	58⅝	57	57	−2
17⅞ Harsco Cp 1	30	23⅛	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
25½ HartSMrx .80	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
19 HarvAl 1.20	9	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	
28⅝ HawWEl 1.44	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
Hayes Attn 1	16	16½	16½	16½	17⅛	+⅝
7½ Hazeltine	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅝
4 HCA Ind	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅞ HecLaA .50f	36	21⅛	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	
33⅝ Heinz HJ 1	35	41½	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+⅝
7⅝ Helene Curt	17	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
23¼ Heller Int .76	229	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	25⅛	+1
14⅝ HelmPz .40b	36	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅝
25⅝ HelmPt .20	31	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
3½ Hemisph Cap	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7 Hem Inc .15g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40⅝ Hercules .60g	27	47⅝	48	47½	47½	−⅛
26⅛ HershF 1.10	58	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	+½
43 Hublein .85	52	48½	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	−⅛
29½ Hew Pack .20	47	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	+⅛
6⅝ High Voltge	45	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅝
39½ Hilton Hotl 1	21	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅝
40½ Hobart 1.20	6	55	55	55	55	
22⅝ HoernWal .90	3	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
6⅝ Hoff Electrn	53	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅝
34⅝ Holidyinn .25	156	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+⅝
13½ HollySug .30p	11	14⅝	14g7	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22⅝ Homestke .64	139	24⅛	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	+⅝
82 Honywll 1.20	180	108½	108½	107⅝	107⅝	
27⅛ HoovrCp 1.20	40	31	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1⅛
22⅝ ghostpCp Am	149	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+⅝
28⅝ Host Intl .36	9	35½	35½	35½	35½	
11⅝ HoudaOil .60	64	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
13⅝ Houg Mifl .40	27	14⅝	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−½
41⅝ HousehF 1.20	212	50½	51¼	50⅛	50⅝	+⅛
125⅝ HousF pf4.40	8	150	151	150	151	
48⅝ HousF pf2.50	26	57⅛	58g4	57	57½	+⅛
65⅝ HousF pf2.37	4	75½	76½	75½	76½	+1⅛
43⅝ HousLP 1.32	73	43	43	41⅝	42½	−⅝
43 HoustNGs .80	113	50½	51	50	51	+⅛
20½ Howe John .34	198	33	34⅛	33	34⅛	+1½
17⅝ Howmet .70	52	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	−1
21⅝ HttHbed 1.10g	40	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛	−⅛
19⅝ HstBay .30p	33	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅛
10⅝ Hugh Hat .40	27	11⅛	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+⅝
14 Hunt Chm .12	185	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅝	−⅛

I

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
30 IdahoPw .60	53	30⅛	30⅝	30	30	
13⅝ Ideal Bas .60	60	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅝
34⅝ Ideal pf 4.25	2	81	81	80½	80½	−⅝
22⅝ Ill Cent 1.14	22	38	39	38	39	+⅝
50 Ill Cen pf3.50	32	62	62½	62	62½	+⅝
36⅝ Ill Power 2.20	73	36½	37	36⅝	37	+½
Ill Pow pf2.35	2210	32	32½	32	32½	+½
12⅝ Impri Cp Am	180	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅝
34⅝ INA Cp 1.40	90	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
9⅝ Income Capit	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
9⅝ IncCCe .50g	17	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
25⅝ Indian Hd .80	28	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29½	−⅛
26 IndnaGs 1.72	16	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	+⅛
24 IndpkPL 1.20	23	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	
21⅝ Indsl Nat .90	5	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	−⅝
45 Ingr Rand 2	108	56½	56½	56⅛	56⅛	−⅝
43⅝ IngRd pf2.25	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	−⅛
87½ 27 Inland Stl 2	62	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	−⅝
14⅝ Inmont Corp	108	12	12⅝	11⅞	12	+⅛
15⅝ Insilco .76	37	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
19⅝ Insilc pfA1.25	3	21	21	21	21	
40⅛ InspirCop 1	13	40⅝	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+⅝
45⅝ Intrch 1.20	104	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+⅝
17⅝ Intrchg Ind 1.80	17	27⅝	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅞
31⅝ IBM 5.20	1261	327	327⅝	320⅝	321½	−5⅛
42⅛ Int Chm Nctr	334	53½	55	53⅛	54⅝	+⅞
63 IntFlaFr .60b	81	70	70	69⅝	70	
26⅝ Int Harv 1.40	239	30	30⅛	29⅝	30	
13⅝ IntHold .23g	2	15	15	15	15	−⅛
7⅝ Int Indust	70	8	8½	8	8⅛	+⅛
12⅝ IntIndA pf	15	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
13⅝ Int Mineral .72	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	19½	+⅛
11⅝ Int Mng	29	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+½
34⅞ In Nick .60a	1178	37⅛	37½	36½	36½	−½
39⅝ Int Pap 1.50	34	38½	38½	38	38⅛	−½
6⅝ Int Rectifier	21	8	8⅝	7⅝	8	+⅛
49 Int T&T 1.75	469	63½	63⅞	63½	63½	+⅝
164 IntT&T pfD 4	2520	210	210	210	210	+2½
94 IntT&T pfH 4	2	115½	116½	115½	116½	+1½
93⅝ IT&T pfI 4.50	13	116½	117½	116½	117½	+1½
87 IntT&T pfK4	38	108	108	107	107½	−½
71 InTT pfL 5.50	2230	72	72	71½	71⅝	−⅛
62 IT&TPfN 2.25	76	79½	80	79½	80	+⅝
105⅝ IntT&T pfO 5	31	110⅛	110⅝	110	110	−⅛
35½ Int Util 1.40	165	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	+⅝
39⅝ Int Util A	17	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
21⅝ Interpace 1	x9	28½	28½	28⅛	28½	−½
80⅛ Interpce pf 5	x3	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	+1⅛
16⅝ IntsBrand .96	29	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−½
18 IntersPw 1.28	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅝ Interst Strs	135	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
27 Iowa Beef	74	28	28⅛	27½	27⅝	−⅜
18⅝ Iowa El 1.30	17	19	19⅛	19	19	+⅛
19⅝ IowaIGs 1.36	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
23⅝ IowaPow 1.40	41	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	−⅛
20⅝ IowaPSv 1.40	14	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	−⅛
12⅝ Ipco Hosp .34	35	17⅛	18⅛	17⅝	18	
26⅛ ITE Imp .60	97	32½	x32½	32	32⅛	+⅛
29⅝ Itek Corp	109	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49½	−⅛
115⅝ ITT Sv pf4.50	9	148	150	148	150	+3

J - K

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
7½ Jaeger .30	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
14⅝ Jantzen .60	43	19½	23⅝	19½	21⅝	+1⅞
8⅝ JapnFd 1.61g	66	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+⅛
JapP fn.61g	27	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	1	
27 JeffnPilot .88	333	37⅝	40	37⅝	40	+2⅝
104⅝ JerCP pf9 36	2760	108	108	107½	107½	−1½
51⅝ Jewel Co 1.50	96	57½	58	57	58	+½
34⅝ Jim Walt .50	357	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41	−⅛
108½ Jim Walt pf 2	2	119½	122	119½	122	+5
36 JimW pf 1.60	67	45½	46	45½	45½	−⅛
13 Jim Walt pf 1	2340	13½	14½	13½	14½	+⅝
31⅝ JohnMan 1.20	1.65	41½	42	41½	42	+⅛
56⅝ JohnJon .40a	156	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅝	+1
27⅝ Johns Svc .8	18	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34⅝	+⅝
48 JonLogn .90	25	57	57½	57	57½	+⅝
9⅝ JonLaug .25g	11	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅝
60½ JonsLau pf 5	x100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
22 Jorgensn 1.30	6	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	−⅛
34⅝ Jostens .70	55	31½	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+7
57½ Joy Mfg 1.40	62	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+⅜
38⅝ Kaisr Alum x	97	33½	34	32½	32½	−⅞
80 KaisSpt 4.25	2	76½	76½	76½	76½	−1½
72 Kal Al pf 4.12	1	63	63	63	63	
24 KaisrCem .50	3	20½	20½	20½	20½	
52 KalCm pf2.50	1	45	45	45	45	
23⅝ KalCm pf1.37	1	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
24⅝ KaneMlr .65g	36	19⅝	19½	19	19½	+⅝
38 KCtyPLt 2.08	45	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
66½ KC PL pf4.50	220	63	63	63	63	+½
42½ KC Sou ind 2	36	39	40½	39	40½	+1½
26⅝ Kan GE 1.44	x9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
35⅛ KanNeor 1.52	7	34½	33½	33½	33½	−⅛
27⅞ KanPLt 1.38	151	25	25¼	24⅝	25	
17 Katy Ind	156	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+½
44 Katy pfB .46	21	37	39½	37	39	+1½
63½ 43 KaufBrd .20	88	61	61½	60⅝	60⅝	
13⅛ 13 KawecB .26b	21	13½	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
28½ 21⅝ KayserRo .60	63	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+½
37⅝ 34 Keebler .70	28	35⅝	34⅛	33½	33½	−⅞
32 20⅝ Keller Ind .60	17	27⅞	28	27⅛	28	+1
28 22⅝ Kellogg 1	25	27⅛	27⅛	26½	26⅝	−½
43½ 26½ KelseyH 1.30	113	39⅞	41⅛	39⅞	41⅛	+1⅝
42⅛ 28⅛ Kendall .60	15	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
29⅝ 23⅝ Kennecott .80b	5	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
42½ 33 Kennecott 2	606	39⅝	39⅝	35⅝	34	+⅛
22⅞ 17½ KyFrChk .10	248	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	−⅛
32⅝ 26⅛ Ky Util 1.68	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
139½ 104⅛ KerMcG 1.50	191	130	132	129½	132	+1⅝
105 89 KerMc pf4.50	1	105	105	105	105	
20⅝ 14½ Keystne .38p	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32⅞ 24½ pkldde Co .401	1185	27⅛	28⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+1
58 47⅛ Kidde ptB 4	3	53⅝	53	52⅝	53	+⅛
71 54½ Kidd pf A2.20	2	58½	58½	58½	58½	+½
37⅝ 29⅛ KimbClk 1.20	29	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
21 16 KingsD St .28	244	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅝
39⅝ 28⅛ Kinney Sv .25	52	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	−⅞
78½ 56 Kinney pfL25	7	75	75⅛	74	74	−⅞
59⅝ 45 Kirsch Co 1	33	50⅛	50⅝	49½	49½	−1⅛
68⅝ 48⅛ KLM 2.22e	21	61⅝	61⅝	60	60	−1⅞
KLM tn2.22e	1	56	56	56	56	
61⅝ 43⅛ KnghtN .25g	16	61⅛	62	61⅛	61⅛	+1
22⅛ 17⅝ Koehring	31	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
37 31½ Koppers 1.60	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
19½ 9½ Koracorp Ind	27	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅝
46⅝ 40⅝ Krafco .30	127	42½	42⅞	42½	42½	−⅛
87⅝ 56½ Kresge$5 .50	179	87⅛	88	86⅝	86⅝	
30½ 22⅞ Kroehler	11	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+⅝
46 36⅝ Kroger 1.30	79	41⅛	41⅝	41	41⅝	

L

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
24⅝ 21½ Lacl Gas 1.45	9	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	
21⅝ 16⅝ Lamsn Ses 1	5	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	−½
32½ 21⅝ LaneBryn .45	4	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
12 8 Latrobe Stl 2	2	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
16⅝ 11⅛ LearSieg .28	92	12	12½	11⅝	12	+⅛
43½ 35 LearSg pf2.25	8	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
23⅝ 15½ Lasaco Corp	828	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	−½
39½ 27⅞ Lasaco pf2.50	36	36⅛	36⅝	34⅝	35⅛	−⅞
28½ 25⅛ Lasaway .50b	25	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+½
31⅝ 25½ LeaseNt .59	44	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
21⅛ 14 aleesona .40	19	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
17 13 LehPCem .40	212	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
6⅝ 3⅞ LehVal Ind	37	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
19 16½ Lehmn .17g	73	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅝
35½ 22⅝ Lenox Inc .50	12	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	−½
13⅛ 11⅝ LeverFd Cp	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
13½ 11 Lev Finc .75e	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
61½ 50½ LevStr .08g	112	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+⅛
15½ 7⅛ LFE Cp	73	14	14⅝	14	14½	−⅛
9⅝ 6½ LFE Cp pf.50	12	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅝
55⅛ 40½ LibbOFd 2	61	49⅝	50	49⅝	49½	−½
8⅛ 4⅛ LibbMcNl	36	7	7⅛	7	7	
23⅝ 17½ LibrtyCp .20a	7	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
22⅝ 16⅛ Liberty Ln 1	52	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅝
21⅛ 16⅛ LibyLn pf1.25	6	17½	18	17½	18	+⅛
60g 47 Ligat Ally 2.50	115	53	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	−⅝
106½ 98⅝ Ligg M pf 7	x100	103	103	103	103	+½
127½ 98½ Lilly Ell 1.40	488	120½	121	120	120⅝	+⅝
82½ 67⅛ Lincoln Nat 2	30	76½	76½	75⅝	76½	+⅛
85½ 71 LincNt pf 3	22	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78½	+1½
27½ 9⅝ ling Tem Vt	1495	16	16½	15⅛	15½	−⅛
17 13⅝ LingTem wi	1010	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅛	+⅛
28½ 9⅝ LingTV AA 4	4	17½	18	17½	18	+1
45½ 14⅝ LingTV pf 5	6	39	40½	39	40⅝	+1⅞
7⅛ 4⅛ Lionel Corp	34	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
34⅝ 19⅝ LittonInd .50f	330	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
39½ 22⅝ Litton ptc pf	13	37	38	37	37⅛	+⅝
31⅝ 25⅝ Litton pf B 2	15	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27	+⅝
15⅛ 9⅛ Lockheed Air	418	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	−⅝
51⅞ 34 Loews Corp 1	311	51⅝	53	51½	52⅝	+1
19½ 12 Londontwn	6	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+⅛
32⅞ 24 LoneStarIn 1	140	33	33½	32⅝	33	
137 111 LoneSt pf4.50	1	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	+1⅛
26⅞ 23 LoneSGa 1.24	369	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
27⅝ 22 LongISLt 1.28	128	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
72⅝ 65½ gill pf B 5	z110	67	67	67	67	−2½
7⅞ 3⅝ Loral Corp	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
88⅛ 64 La Land 1.95	63	84½	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	+1½
LaLand wi	10	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	
40⅞ 34⅝ LouvIGE 1.68	16	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	−⅞
133 86⅛ LouisNash .4a	131	133	138⅝	133	136	+3½
38 30⅝ Lowenstn .90	53	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	−⅛
96½ 71½ Lubrizol .70	45	93½	95⅝	93½	94⅛	+1½
42⅛ 33½ Lucky Strs 1	249	42½	42½	42⅛	42⅛	−⅛
26⅝ 19 Ludlow 1.08	x7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
24⅛ 19⅝ LukensSt .80	9	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
7⅝ 5⅛ Lums Inc	105	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
7⅛ 5⅛ LVO Corp	62	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
12⅝ 6⅛ Lykes Yngst	68	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅝ 16⅝ Lykes Yng pf	53	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	20	−⅛

M

1971 — Stocks and High. Low. Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
23⅝ 22⅝ MacAnF .80e	61	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	−⅝
7⅛ 5 MacDonald	33	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅝ 10 Macke Co .30	32	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
47 33½ MacyRH 1	x71	40⅝	41⅝	40½	41½	+1
65 55 Macy pf 4.25	220	58⅛	58½	58⅛	58½	
20⅝ 16⅝ MadisFd .90g	64	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ Mad Sq Gar	136	4½	4½	4⅛	4½	−⅛
34⅝ 24 Magic Ch .60	54	35	35½	35	35½	+1½
50⅞ 37⅝ Magnvox 1.20	552	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½	−⅛
50⅝ 37½ Mallory 1.80	2	45⅝	45½	45⅛	45⅝	−½
29½ 28½ Mallhyde .44	21	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
20⅝ 15⅝ Manhind .56b	26	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
38⅝ 33⅝ MrshMn 1.56	115	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−½
31⅞ 24⅝ MAPCO .90	24	31	31½	31	31½	+½
41 32½ Mapc pf 1.12	4	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅝
43⅞ 31 Marath 1.60	153	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅝
38⅞ 28½ Marcor .80	x272	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
77 56½ Marcor pf A2	x16	70½	71⅛	70	70	−⅝
14⅛ 10⅛ Maremont	46	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
39½ 29 Mar Mid 1.70	46	35½	36	35⅝	36	+⅛
49 41½ MarlonLb .32	214	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	+2½
72⅝ 51 Marlen .82g	100	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−1⅝
45⅞ 28½ Marriott .95f	107	45½	46	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
36½ 27½ MarshFd 1.10	69	34⅝	35

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¼	9⅝	AberdnMd .40	5	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	
6	4⅛	Abrdn P .12f	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Acme Hamil	30	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Acme Prec	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24¼	15⅝	Action Ind	17	20½	20½	20	20½	— ¾
9⅝	3⅝	Adams Russ	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	
18⅝	8⅝	Admiral Intl	61	16	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	
12⅞	8½	A&E Plast P	7	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Aeroflex Inc	2	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
12¼	8⅛	Aero Flo .30	2	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
27⅝	18⅞	Aerolet .50e	10	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅜
14	7⅜	Aeronca .20e	25	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
8	5	Aerosol .10f	25	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Aerovox Cp	15	7½	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
15	10⅞	Affil Pap Cp	36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
10	7⅛	Affil Cap wt	29	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
13¼	10¼	Affil Hosp .20	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
9⅝	6	AIC Photo	27	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Aiken Ind	14	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	AIM Co	168	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
19	13⅝	Airborne Frt	88	15⅝	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
2	1⅛	Airlift Intl	133	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	1	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
24½	11	Alrwick B .25	3	20	20	19⅝	20	
27⅞	20	Alax Ma .30g	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
22⅝	26¼	AlnWood 1.40	7	28½	28½	28⅛	28½	— ½
8½	5¼	Alaska Airl	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14	6⅝	Alba Wal .24	53	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞+	⅜
9½	4⅛	Alden Ind	12	6½	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
22½	17¼	AlloMtg 1.57g	16	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
9⅞	6⅝	Alt Amer Ind	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
18⅞	10¼	Alleghy Airl	30	15	15⅛	15	15⅛+	½
12	6⅝	AlleghAirl wt	23	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅜
14⅛	8⅞	AlleghyCp wt	52	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅝
24⅞	15½	Allen El .07f	21	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
45⅞	24¼	Alliance T R	16	43⅞	45	43⅞	45	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Allied Art	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅝	8	Allied Control	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Allison Sil .40	6	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
7¼	4	Alpha Ind	17	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
6¼	3⅝	Altamil Co	13	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
17¼	12¼	Alter Pds .50	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
68	50¼	Alcoa pf 3.75	x400	51½	51½	51½	51½	
15⅝	9⅝	AlumSpec .44	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24	10⅝	Amco Ind	115	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
20	13⅝	Am Agronom	31	16	16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
10½	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	17	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
12⅝	9⅝	Am Biltrt .30	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
8½	4⅝	A BkStra .21f	8	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛h	
24	20¼	AmBldMt .34	29	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
27	21⅝	A CenM 1.62g	68	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25¼+	¼
23¼	17½	Am Fin 1.10	32	21	21	20¼	20½—	½
31¼	23½	A Fitch 1.24g	8	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
11	⅜	Am Fitch wt	51	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	7⅞+	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	A Israeli .12g	7	5	5	5	5	
16⅝	9	A Maize A .33	11	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
16	9⅛	A Maize B .33	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30¼	18⅝	AmMotions	17	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅝
23⅝	20¼	AmPetrof 1.55g	16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅝	7⅞	A Rltytr .55g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AmSaf Equip	52	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech I lf	7	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	AmesDep Str	69	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24¼+	⅛
41	20⅛	Amrep Corp	444	23⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	½
6⅝	3⅝	Andy Gard	9	6	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
9 8	23⅝	Angelica .18	79	28⅛	29⅛	27⅝	29⅛+	⅝
2½	1⅛	Anglo Leutro	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	8⅝	Ansul Co	7	14	14	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind	49	7½	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
3¼	2⅛	AO Indust	148	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2¼	
8¼	2⅝	Apollo Indust	19	6⅞	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Applied Data	11	9	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
7⅝	4⅛	Applied Dev	25	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
32⅝	23½	Aquitain L Ad	36	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	
28⅞	7⅝	Arctic Ent	387	29½	30	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
3¼	2	Argus Inc	12	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅜
19	13½	ArizColoLd C	9	16¼	16½	16¼	16½+	½
25⅝	16¼	Ark Best .30	19	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	¼
29½	24⅝	ArkLGas 1.30	147	27½	27½	27	27¼—	¼
14¼	9½	Arrow Elect	8	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	+⅝
28⅞	18⅛	Arundel	59	22⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
24⅝	13⅞	Asamera Oil	222	22¼	23¼	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
12⅝	8⅝	Ashi Oil Can	27	10	10½	10	10½+	½
11	7	ASPRO .25b	2	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
25	18¼	AssdBaby .60	11	22⅝	23	22½	22⅝—	¼
5⅝	4⅛	AssdPdSt .20	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅞	24⅝	Assd M 1.20g	30	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	
38⅞	30¼	AssdProd .40	6	30½	30½	30	30¼—	½
4⅛	3	Astrex Inc	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11½	Atalanta Cp	9	11½	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Atco Chem	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
23⅞	15	Atico M .95g	76	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
11¼	4⅛	Atico Mtg wt	50	8¼	9	8⅛	8¼+	¼
18½	13¼	AtlC Min .62g	52	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt	246	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
24½	19	Augal Inc	47	22½	22⅝	21¼	22⅛—	⅝
18⅝	13⅝	Austral Oil	93	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15½	9⅝	Auto Bldg	59	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	½
14⅛	8⅛	Automat Rad	24	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
9¼	6½	AutomSvc .20	10	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
56⅝	32	AvjoSwit .30g	12	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ⅜
10	3⅝	AVC Corp	7	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
10⅝	6⅝	AVEMC .10	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
44⅝	33½	Avendl 1.20b	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31¼	22	BagdCop .40b	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
29½	21	Baker Ind .24	63	28¼	29⅛	28¼	29¼+	2
21⅞	17¼	Baker M .42g	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½—	¼
51½	28	Bald DH 1.20	8	48	48⅝	48	48⅝+	1
7	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	3	6	6	6	6	
8⅝	4¼	Ball Co	4	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Bang Pun wt	43	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Banister Cntl	82	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅜
29½	23	BankUrl .14g	13	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus	40	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼+	⅝
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn	34	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
20¼	10⅛	Barnes Eng	28	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	30	12	12	11⅝	11⅝—	½
19	11	Barry R 1.67f	1	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
13⅝	8¼	Barry Wr .20	6	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8	4⅝	Bartell Med	23	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
16⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	149	16¼	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	⅛
16⅛	9	BartonBr .45f	35	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
10¼	6	Bartons Cdy	15	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Baruch Fostr	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
10⅝	8⅞	BarwickET	14	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	½
4⅞	2⅝	BBI Inc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	9	Behavior RL	75	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
19⅝	12	Behring Corp	77	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
6	4	Bell Electrn	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	
12	7	Belscot .40f	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	
13⅝	7⅞	Ben S Mg .90g	13	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	½
4⅞	4⅛	Ben StMg wt	15	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
14¼	6⅝	Benrus Corp	30	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	½
16⅝	11⅞	BergBrun .24	29	11¼	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
26⅝	20½	Berg B pf 1.5	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
9	4⅝	Bertea Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
28⅞	20	Berven Carpt	20	26	26	26	26	
14⅝	⅜	Beth Cp .78f	19	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅞
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent	120	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	
27	17⅝	BigBearA 1	10	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
33½	22⅝	BinneyS .80	3	29½	29½	29¼	29¼—	½
6⅝	4⅝	Bluebird Inc	67	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
21⅞	15½	Bohack Corp	122	18	19⅝	18	19	+1
8	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	6	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
28½	17⅝	Boothe Comp	101	22⅝	23⅝	22¼	23⅝+	1⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Botany Ind	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Bowmar Ins	5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co .16	22	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16½—	⅛
22¼	15	Bow Vall .10	77	21⅞	23⅝	21⅞	23⅛+	1⅞
		Bow Vy fn.10	6	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
42⅝	32½	Brad Ragan	9	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅛
28	21⅛	BradfCom Sy	32	24	24¼	24	24¼	
15¼	9	Branchin .56	15	12	12	11⅝	12	
19⅛	6¼	BrantAir wt	67	18⅛	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
14⅝	7⅞	BrntAirA .21f	158	11½	11¾	11½	11½	+⅛
11½	10⅛	Brenf Air wd	548	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	
19⅛	14g7	BrascanLt 1b	185	18⅛	18⅝	8¼	18½+	½
25¼	14⅝	Braun En .32	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅝
14¼	7¼	Breeze .59f	18	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	⅛
8⅝	4½	BroDart Ind	20	4½	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Brody Seatg	7	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	BrksPar .20	14	9¼	9½	9⅛d	9⅛+	
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	13	3⅝	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
26⅝	24	BwnF A .40b	3	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ½
26½	23½	BwnF B .40b	52	25½	26¼	25⅛	26¼+	⅜
6½	5⅝	BrownF pf.40	3	5½	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
17½	8⅛	Bruce Robert	11	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
43½	35⅝	BT Mtg 1.25g	24	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	BTB Corp	55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	BTUEng .07p	23	10⅝	11⅝	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Bughler Cp	3	3½	3½	3½	3½—	¼
28¼	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	18	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6½	Burgess Ind	22	7½	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
35	26⅝	Burns Intl .60	x216	30	31⅝	29⅝	31¼+	2
4½	3	Burr JP .05g	36	3½	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
7¼	4½	Butler Aviat	113	5⅝	5¾	5⅛	5¼	
18⅝	10	Buttes Gs Oil	45	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜

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1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¼	12¼	Cablecom Gn	31	15¼	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ½
27⅝2	0⅝	Caldor .10g	51	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞+	1¼
33⅝	22	Calcomp	95	25⅝	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
32¼	23	Cal Hlt Care	49	27⅝	27⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	1⅝
40⅝	32	CalPrtCem 1	2	39½	39½	39¼	39¼—	½
25⅝	15⅝	Camcoinc .15	46	21⅝	22⅝	21½2	2⅝+	2⅝
8⅝	5	15-16 CampbChib						
12⅞		CampbM .20	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
31⅝3	9-16	CdnExp G&O						
			87	3⅝	3 13-16	3⅝	3 11-16	+1-16
9⅝	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	39	6 15-16	7	6 11-16	6⅝—	¼
18½	15⅝	CdnHydro .25	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
25½	22	CdnIntP 1.80	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅞	10¼	CdnJavln .44f	50	14½	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
44⅛	35½	Cdn uperOil	4	43¼	43¼	43	43¼—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Canaverl .16f	52	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
18¼	6⅝	Canoga Ind	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	CapInd .16g	80	14½	14¾	14	14⅛—	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Career Acad	287	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
34g7	10⅝	Caressa Inc	44	29⅝	31	29⅝	29⅝+	⅜
86⅝	83½	Carnatn 1.20	13	86¼	86½	86	86	— ⅜
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5	220	71	71	71	71	+1
10⅛	4½	Carousel Fsh	20	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24⅝	13⅛	Carrols Dev	13	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅜
4⅝	3½	Castleton Ind	62	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
23⅝	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	27	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
11⅞	7¼	CelluCraft	22	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
53	46	CenMe pf.50	x320	46	46½	45½	46⅝—	½
59½	52¼	CenPwL1pf 4	x125	53	53	52⅛	52⅛—	⅜
16⅞	14½	CenSec 1.30g	3	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
37½	22	CSec pfC1.25	x25	33	33	33	33	+ ½
27⅝	22⅝	Centry El .60	2	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½—	¼
15⅞	7⅝	Centryind .24	22	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
5½	3⅝	Certified Cp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼+	¼
8⅝	4⅞	Certron Cp	56	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
13	7¼	ChadwM .15g	7	11	11	11	11	
24⅝	19½	ChmpHo n.10	206	24	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
6⅞	3	Charan Ind	42	5⅝	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	⅝
12⅝	11	ChaHGas .68	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26¼	26⅝	Cherry Burr	10	26½	26½	26⅝	26⅝—	3⅛
13¼	8⅛	Christian Cos	88	11¼	12½	11⅛	12⅝+	⅞
12⅝	10½	CIC Leasing	52	12½	12¼	12⅝	12½+	⅛
12½	8	Cinma5 .30e	29	9⅝	9⅝	8¼	9⅝+	½
5⅞	3½	Cinerama	115	5	5	4⅛	4⅝—	¼
38	31¼	CircleK .32	17	35¼	36¼	35¼	36½+1	
11⅝	6½	CitSvAR wt	105	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
23½	12½	CitizensF .22	1	19	19	19	19	
5⅞	3⅛	ClarkCbl .02e	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
17⅝	15¼	ClarkeG .10g	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19¼	13⅝	Clarkson Ind	27	16	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛+	⅞
6⅝	4	Clarostat	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
18¼	14⅝	Clinn Mer	13	17⅝	17½	17	17	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Clopay .32f	10	9⅛	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
14½	10	CMI Corp	30	11	11½	11	11½+	⅝
40	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	18	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼+	⅜
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	32	6¼	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
30⅞	11⅝	CoffMat .30g	10	26½	27½	26½	27½+1¼	
15¼	12⅝	CoffeeMat wt	28	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Cohen Hatfd	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
9⅛	6	CohuElec .10	20	8½	8½	8	8½+	⅜
19¼	11¼	ColeNatl .44	8	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½—	¼
36⅝	26⅝	Coleman .40	51	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38	+1⅝
18⅝	10	gcolonSnd .38	40	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
40	25⅝	ColwCo .10g	6	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½—	⅛
26⅛	24	Colw M 1.16g	22	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
8⅛	6½	ColwMtg wt	39	6⅝	7½	6⅞	7⅝+	⅜
21⅝	12½	Combustn Eq	10	19⅝	19⅝	19	9	— ¼
27⅝	21	Cominco .70	2	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
10⅝	6½	ComIAll .10g	16	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	
18⅝	14⅝	Coml Met .60	3	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Commodor	194	11¼	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅜
14⅝	0⅛	ComHlth Fac	22	1	1¼	1	1¼+	
29⅝	22⅝	ComPS .50b	10	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	¼
16	9⅝	Compoind .36	11	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
17¼	6⅝	Compreh Des	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	18	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Comput Eq	12	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Comput Instr	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13¼	7¼	Comput Invst	16	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅜
21	12¼	Computest	37	13	13½	13	13½+	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Conchemco	40	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
13¼	6⅛	Concord Fab	9	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10⅞—	½
15⅛	11¼	Condec Corp	12	11½	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Conlly Con	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
11¼	6½	Connrex .30b	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
7	4	Conroy Inc	20	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	
1 15-16	1⅛	Con Cdn Far	21	1½	1½	1½	1½	
15⅝	7⅝	ConDenS .05g	14	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ½
9¼	4¼	Con Nat Sh A	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	8⅛	Con OG 1.12f	69	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
15⅞	8⅛	Con Refrig	9	13	13⅛	12¼	12⅝—	½
16⅛	10⅞	ConsltDes .40	4	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Cont Master	97	2⅝	3	2⅛	2⅝	
9½	6½	Cont Tel wt	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	Cook Elec .30	8	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
14	8½	Cook Ind	43	11⅝	12⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Cook Pnt Var	5	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
14⅛	7	Cooper Jarrl	59	14	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
28⅝	22	Corrn Blk .72	6	27⅛	27⅝	27½	27½—	½
9⅝	5	Cosmodyne	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
26¼	19⅛	Cousins .40g	25	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½+	⅜
25¼	19½	CoxCble Com	58	22⅛	22⅝	22	22	
9	5⅛	Craig Corp	19	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

'71 Low	'71 High	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	Sargent Ind	128	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	+⅛
4⅛		Saturn Airwy	15	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
24½		Savin B Mch	57	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+½
5⅛		Savoy Ind	11	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
2⅞		SayreF .16f	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
15⅛		Scam Instru	43	30¼	31½	30½	31	+1
7⅛		Schonut .10p	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝		Schiller Ind	2	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅞		Science Mgt	77	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
6¾		Scient Atlan	248	14⅛	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
16⅞		ScottysH .10e	9	33	33	33	33	—⅛
19½		Scurry Rain	59	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
7⅝		Sea Containr	105	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+1
7⅞		SbdPlywd .10	5	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅛		Seabrok .06g	23	10½	11	10½	10⅞	+⅜
16⅛		Sears Ind .44	9	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	
7⅞		Season All	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛		SecMtg I .45g	44	20½	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	—⅛
15⅞		SelasCorp .40	72	39¾	40⅛	39	39	—⅞
5⅛		Selligmn Lefr	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
5⅛		Semtech .21f	3	9	9	9	9	+⅛
3⅛		Sequoyah Ind	38	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛		ServiceCp In	790	20⅛	22	20	21⅞	+2
10⅛		Servisco	22	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅞		Serve Corp	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11		Servotronic	4	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
10		Seton Co .45	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
14½		SGLInd 1.19f	8	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅝		Sheer Sh .1i	6	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
4⅞		Shelmon In	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4		Shattck Denn	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
9⅝		ShelRes .05e	66	14	14	13½	14	
7⅛		Shenandoh	10	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—½
39⅞		Sherwod Med	22	52⅝	52⅞	52	52	
9		Sierra P Ind	65	12½	13⅛	12½	13	+½
7⅞		Sierracin Cp	67	17⅝	19⅝	17⅝	19½	+1⅜
6⅝		Silco Indust	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
6⅝		Signet Cp .20	3	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+¼
5⅛		SimcoSt .20b	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7½		Simkins .50	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
7¼		Simplxtin .50f	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
18		Simplex Wire	7	18	18	18	18	
24½		SincVenOil 2	2500	25	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+⅞
6⅝		Sitkin SmRfg	4	7	7	7	7	—⅛
9½		Sky City Strs	9	13¼	13½	13	13	
10⅝		Slick Corp	52	11⅝	12¼	11½	12⅛	+⅝
24		SlickptA 1.73	19	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+⅝
9⅝		SMD Ind	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
11⅝		Soltron	788	15¼	17⅝	15¼	17¼	+2¼
24⅛		Sonder Brdct	39	30¼	30⅝	29¾	30½	+¼
7⅛		Sorg Paper	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13¼		Soundsn .10g	44	20⅝	21	20¼	20⅛	—⅛
28½		SC Org pf1.50	2100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
105½		SCE pf8.70	2	108	108	108	108	+1
18⅝		SC5.80pf 1.45	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20½		SC5.20pf 1.30	1	21	21	21	21	+⅛
15		SC4.78pf 1.19	14	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15½	+½
13½		SC4.22pf 1.06	8	14	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
13⅝		SC4.24pf 1.06	7	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
4¾		Sou Real Ut	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
37½		SouRoy 1.20	1	48	48	48	48	
15⅝		Swst For Ind	40	21	21⅛	20	20	—1
12		Swn Inv .70	33	15	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
9⅛		Spachy Rest	41	24	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+¼
5⅝		Spector Ind	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
6¼		SpedOP .26f	52	11¼	12⅛	11¼	12½	+1¼
7⅝		Spencer Cos	17	13½	13⅞	13½	13¾	+⅝
6⅞		SSP Ind .12g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
3⅝		Std Containr	9	5	5	5	5	
27⅝		StdMot A .75	8	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47½	+⅜
5⅝		StdPac Corp	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
22		StdShrs .62f	66	24⅛	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
8⅝		Std Thomsn	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
6½		Stanley Avia	9	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
2		Stanwick Cp	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
6¼		Stardust .48	10	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
12⅞		StarSmkt .60	13	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
10⅝		Statham Ins	102	16½	18	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
8⅝		Steelmet Inc	12	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅜
2⅞		Steller Ind	21	4	4½	4	4⅛	+⅛
21⅛		Stepan Ch .52	8	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+⅛
2⅞		Sterl Electr	123	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
3⅝		Sterl Extrode	2	4	4	4	4	—⅛
4		SterlPre .22f	31	5½	5½	5½	5½	
6½		SternMtl .04p	29	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
19		Sternco A	15	23½	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+⅜
21⅝		Stop Shop .90	22	22⅛	22⅝	22	22⅛	—⅜
44		STP Corp .60	138	58	58	57½	57⅝	—⅜
5⅛		Stratton Grp	25	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8	—1⅛
5⅛		Struthr Wells	59	4½	7¼	4⅛	6⅞	+⅛
15		SuaveSh .32f	20	28	28½	27½	27½	—⅛
3⅞		Summit Org	11	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
16		SunElec .40	8	27	27⅝	27	27½	+⅝
11⅝		Super In .05g	7	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅛		SupSurg Mf	5	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
19⅞		Superscope	26	25⅛	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
6½		Susquehana	200	8	8⅛	7½	7⅝	
8⅛		Susque pf.25p	47	9⅞	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
20⅝	15⅝	SutroMt .83g	28	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Synalloy .45g	32	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅜
74½	36⅝	Syntex .40	1029	73⅝	73⅝	69⅝	70	—3½
25	20	SyscoCp .10g	11	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
18¼	10⅝	System Eng	67	13¼	13½	12⅞	13	—⅛
		T						
18⅝	13⅝	TastyB .88b	5	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
18¼	9⅛	Tech Aerofo	25	17¼	18½	17⅝	18	+¼
3⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	49	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
17½	10	Technic Oper	72	16⅛	16⅝	15¼	15⅛	—1¼
4½	2¼	Technic Tape	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	11⅞	Technicolor	44	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Technitrol	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
19	6¾	Teletlex Inc	16	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+1⅛
88	56½	Telepromtr	194	87½	88½	84½	84⅝	—1⅛
11½	7	Tenn Corp	36	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅜
18⅞	6⅛	Tenneco wt	126	9⅞	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Tenney Eng	3	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
5⅝	3½	Tensor Cp	14	4	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
19⅝	17½	Teradyne Inc	17	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
24⅞	4⅛	Term Huds	502	14⅛	14⅞	12⅝	13⅝	—⅛
36	23⅝	Tesoro Pet	158	32⅝	32⅞	32	32⅛	+⅛
70	58½	Tx PL pf4.56	250	61	61	61	61	+1
9⅝	3⅞	Texstar	59	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
24⅝	15¼	Textron wt	30	22	23⅝	22	23⅛	+1
7½	4⅛	TFI Co Inc	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅝	ThorNiki .30g	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
14⅝	12¼	Thrftmrt .05p	12	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
33¼	23½	Tokheim .60	12	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
63	57	Tol Ed pf4.25	x125	58	58½	58	58	+⅛
18	13⅛	Tonka Cp .40	x15	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
8½	6⅛	TotalPet NA	16	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅞	14⅝	TotalP pf .70	3	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	
11⅝	8	Town Cntry	22	9⅝	9⅛	8¾	9	+⅛
14	11½	TranLux n.36	30	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
5½	3⅝	Transair .02e	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	6⅛	TWA wt	197	22⅝	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
9⅞	5	Tri State Mot	11	8	8	7⅞	8	
30⅝	21	Triang P .15	35	21⅛	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	+⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Tub Mex .08e	5	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
12	8	Tyco Labs	95	9⅛	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—½
		U						
7⅝	4	Udico Corp	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	UIP Corp	43	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3	—⅛
11⅛	3⅝	Unexcelled	80	10¼	10½	9⅝	10	—⅛
15	10	Un Find .76f	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
28⅞	17⅞	Un Invest .70	19	25½	28⅛	25½	27⅞	+2⅝
14½	10⅝	U SfOm .20g	x1	12½	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
28	18⅝	Una MT .95g	7	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Unarm Tr wt	60	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	—1
11⅛	7⅝	UnAtrcPd .30	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
19⅞	3⅝	Un Asbest .07	13	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	
6⅞	4	UnBrands wt	271	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
28	22	UnCoLin .30g	1	26	26	26	26	
13⅝	8⅝	Un Dollr .10p	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Unit Foods	116	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
7	4	Un Natl Corp	40	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UnNatCp wt	25	2	2	2	2	
9⅝	7½	Un Nat pf.78	23	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
51⅝	30½	U P Dye .37g	35	42⅞	42⅞	41¼	41½	—1¼
26½	18	Un Refin .15	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6½	US Ceramic	57	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	—⅛
39¼	19	US Filter	10	29	29⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
56½	35⅝	USHome Dev	114	54⅝	56⅞	54½	56⅛	+2⅛
22⅞	16⅞	US LsgR .27g	12	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
6⅞	4⅝	US Leasg wt	39	5⅛	5½	5	5⅛	+⅛
22⅛	13⅝	US Nat Rsrc	46	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
10½	5	US Radium	25	10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
20⅞	17⅛	US Rifln 1.60	11	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
7	5½	US Reductn	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9½	7⅝	US Ru R .30g	x11	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
9½	5⅞	US Smelt wt	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14½	5½	Unitrode Cp	20	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+½
4½	2⅝	Univ Cigar	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Unv Cont .15f	50	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅞
23⅞	15⅝	Univ Mar Sc	133	17½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
38¼	14⅝	Urls Bldg wt	32	34⅝	35	34	34⅝	+⅛
11⅝	4½	URS Systems	36	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	+½
15¼	13½	Utah IdSu .80	5	13½	13½	13½	13½	0
		V						
30½	14	Valles Stk H	38	25¼	26¼	25¼	26	+½
10⅝	4¾	Valley Mef	119	9½	10¾	9¼	10⅛	+1⅛
10	4½	Valmac Ind	9	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Valspar .06g	9	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
26⅞	11¼	Van Dorn .30	31	23	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Vanguard Int	322	2	2	2	2	
5⅞	3⅝	Varo Inc	91	3⅞	4	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Vaeco Instrs	21	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	+½
31⅝	17	Venicelnd .20	64	19⅛	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
10⅝	6¼	Vernitron	138	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Vesely Co	11	13⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
32⅞	27⅞	Veico Offsh	124	30⅞	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+⅜
10¼	7⅝	Viewlex	77	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
14½	7⅛	Vikoa Inc	46	8	8¼	8	8	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Vintage Ent	66	9	9¼	8⅞	9	—⅛
7⅛	4⅞	VLN Corp	28	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
9⅛	6½	Vol Merch	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17¼	7⅝	Voslex .15e	5	14½V	14½V	14½	14½	+
5⅝	3⅞	Vulc Corp .10	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
7	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
		W						
10⅞	7⅛	Wab Mag .20	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
27	19⅛	Wacknut .28	13	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
6½	3⅛	Wadell Equip	20	6⅛	6⅛	7¼	5⅝	—½
17½	11⅞	Walco N .25e	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅞	13⅛	Ward CR Dg	104	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—½
6	2⅝	Ward Fds wt	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅝	6	Wards Co .20	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
13⅞	11⅛	Wash RIT .36	66	13⅛	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Watsco .29f	1	6	6	6	6	+⅛
28½	22⅛	Well Alct .50	10	23⅝	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
11⅛	6⅛	Welman Co	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
8⅝	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Wellco Ent	2	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
25⅞	15⅛	WellRGr .30g	113	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21½	+⅞
6	2⅝	Wentworth	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
44⅞	22⅛	West Ch Pd 1	136	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	—⅝
9⅛	5⅛	Westates Pfl	73	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅝	
12⅛	6	Westby Fsh	80	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Westrn D Pet	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Wstn Fin .15e	3	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Westrn Orbis	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13⅛	46⅛	West Un Intl	10	46⅛	46½	46⅛	46½	
16⅛	12⅛	Westrans Ind	92	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	—⅜
32⅝	23⅛	Whelab .60b	19	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Whitaker .50	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
7½	3	Whitehall El	16	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
24¼	17⅝	Whiting Cp 1	19	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+⅛
7½	3	Whittakr wt	844	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5½	4⅛	Whittkr wt wi	214	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
4	2⅝	Wichita Ind	6	3	3	3	3	
9⅛	5⅛	Willcox Glbb	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
24⅝	16⅛	Winhouse	24	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
8½	5⅛	Wilshire .14f	66	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Wilson Ctf .30	40	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
30⅞	16⅞	WilsonCo 1.31	7	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
12½	3⅞	Wilson Co wt	50	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
15½	9⅛	Wilson Br .60	78	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+1
18⅝	6⅝	Wilson Ph .12	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	
11⅛	8⅛	Wilsn Sin .40	22	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
16⅝	13⅝	WilsonSpt .60	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
5⅝	2⅝	Wilson Sp wt	33	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
67	58⅞	Wisc P pf4.50	250	60	60	60	60	
10⅝	6⅛	Wolv Indust	12	8¼	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
25⅝	13⅛	Wood Ind .52f	20	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅞
2⅝	1⅛	Wool Ltd .06g	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
18⅝	11⅞	Work Wr .60	6	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6¼	Wrather Cp	85	7⅛	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
2	1⅛	Wright Harg	53	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅞	9⅝	WTC Air .65g	4	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
8⅝	5	Wyand IVND	2	7½⅛	7⅝⅝	7⅝	7	
20	15⅛	Wyand pf.25	1	19	19	19	19	—½
6⅝	3⅝	Wyle Labs	32	5	5	4⅝	5	
36½	25⅞	Wynn Oil	23	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30	+⅜
9⅞	5⅝	Wyomisng	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
		Y - Z						
16⅛	11¼	Yales Ind	71	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅛
42	15⅞	Yonk RVA A	½	⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
6	4	Zero Mfg .05	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
20⅝	13⅛	Zim Hom .24	54	18⅝	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+½

z—Sales in full. 5

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

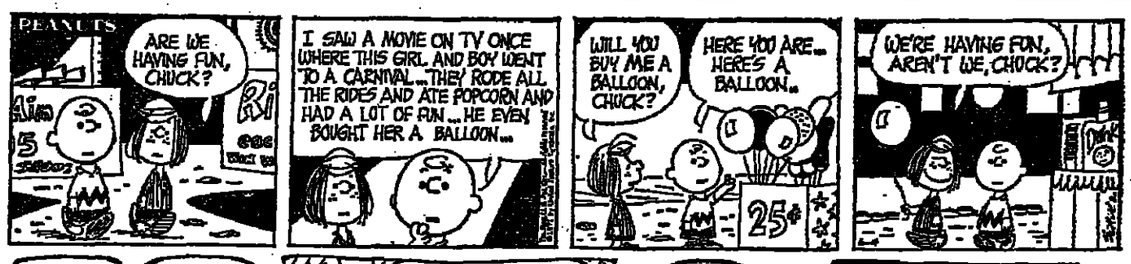
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 3, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
11325 Abitibi	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+½
180 Acklands	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100 Agra Ind	8	8	8	
14202 Alta GT	47	46½	46⅝	—⅛
100 Alta NG	24	24	24	—⅛
80 Argus pf C	8	8	8	
2770 Atl Sug	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
16779 Bk Nova S	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
5408 Bell Can	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+½
7580 Block Bros	4.65	4.55	4.55	—.15
3455 Bovis	2.15	2.10	2.10	
2050 Burns	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
825 Calg. Pow	27	26⅝	26⅞	—⅜
100 Can Malt	23½	23½	23½	+½
1200 Can Pack	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
1758 CanPerm Mtg	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3202 Cdn Hydro	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
14865 Cdn Im Bk	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
16596 Cdn Ind Gas	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
290 Cdn Tire	36½	36¼	36¼	
7200 Capital Div	.95	.92	.93	+.03
1520 Chemcell	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
1200 Colum Cel	4.50	4.25	4.25	—.15
267325 Cmwlth H Inns	11⅞	11	11⅝	—⅜
4700 Con Build	1.45	1.40	1.40	—.05
18709 Consum Gas	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+¼
525 Crush Int	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
1820 Cygnus A	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
940 Cygnus B	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
4061 Dom Fdrs	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
2500 Dom Stores	11¼	11¼	11¼	
1224 duPont Can	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
450 Falcon	122	121¼	121¼	—1¾
1320 Fed Grain	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
300 Fraser	17	17	17	
1700 Gen Dist Can	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
425 Gt L Pap	16½	16¼	16½	+⅛
650 Gt W Life	44	44	44	+½
7650 Greyhd Can	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
225 Guar Trust	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3141 Gulf Can	23½	23	23⅛	+½
545 Hawk Sid	3.15	3.05	3.15	+.10
4150 Huron&Erie	21⅛	20

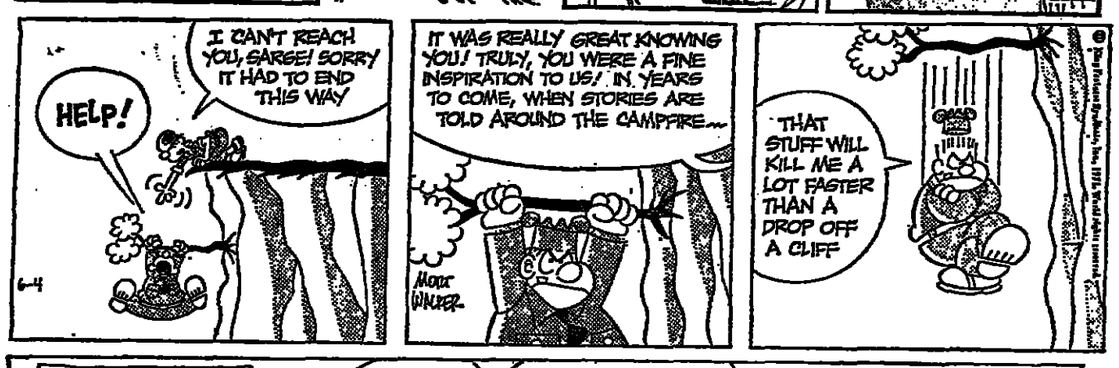
PEANUTS



B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH

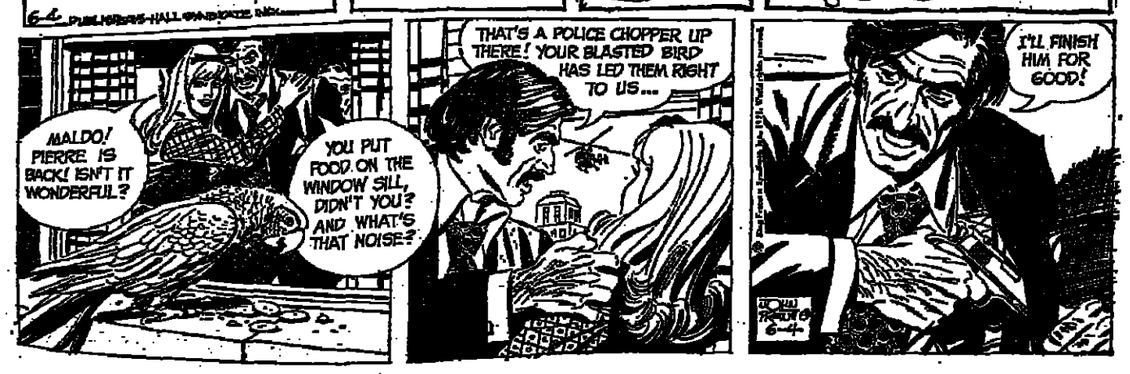
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of JD

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who has bid Blackwood sometimes wishes to use a grand-slam force on the next round to find out about trump honors. As five no-trump is not available, since it would ask for kings, most experts use six clubs as a grand-slam force substitute. That this maneuver is not as well-known as it should be is illustrated by the diagramed deal, from a recent New York event.

In the auction shown, North was surprised and delighted to hear his partner bid hearts on the second round. He galloped into Blackwood and gambled on seven hearts when his partner showed three aces. He reasoned that the grand slam would be a virtual lay-down if his partner held the heart king as well as the ace, and at worst his partner would need a successful finesse.

A grand slam depending on a finess is a slightly inferior proposition, and North could have avoided that possibility by using the grand-slam force substitute of six clubs. As the heart ace has already been identified by Blackwood, South must enlighten his partner about the king and queen of trumps.

The sophisticated method is to jump to seven holding both those key cards, to sign off in six hearts with neither, and to make the encouraging intermediate bid of six diamonds with one of them.

When this deal was played in a team match, the opposing North-South stopped in a small slam. After a different start to the auction, North used the six-club bid, but South did not understand his meaning and signed off in six hearts.

The correct play was to win the first trick in the closed hand, lead to the diamond ace and ruff a low diamond with a high trump. The heart two is led to an honor in dummy and another low diamond is ruffed high. The diamonds are now established, and dummy is entered with a black-suit ruff to draw the last trump and score the diamonds.

The four-nothing trump division, which South did not allow for when he put up dummy's ten at the first trick, makes dummy's trump honors of vital importance. If the first trick is won in dummy, all attempts to use the diamonds fail. South must either overtake his heart nine with an honor, establishing a trump trick for West eventually, or ruff twice in dummy, thus losing control.

NORTH
♠ Q
♡ QJ1043
◇ AK9762
♣ J

WEST	EAST
♠ J963	♠ K74
♡ 8765	♡ —
◇ J4	◇ Q1083
♣ KQ2	♣ 987643

SOUTH (D)
♠ A10852
♡ AK92
◇ 5
♣ A105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

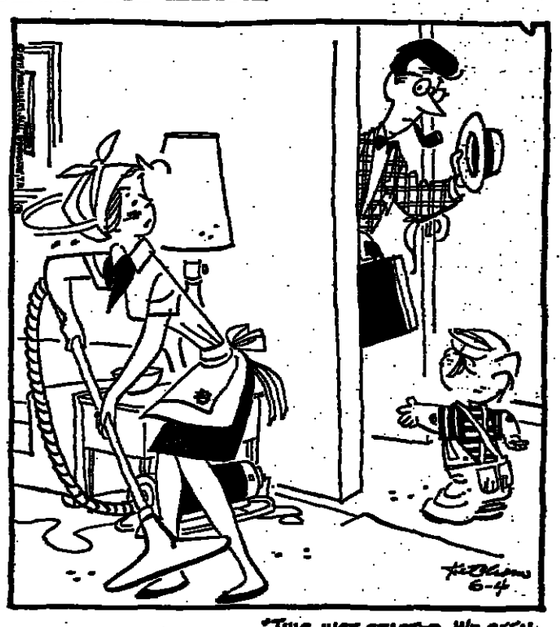
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	7 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	L	L	S		D	R	A	M	A		E	R	R	S
M	A	Y	O		Y	O	G	I	S		P	R	O	A
U	S	S	R		N	U	R	S	E	M	A	I	D	S
S	T	I	G	M	A	T	A		P	U	R	G	E	S
			S	H	A	N	E		O	T	J	C		
A	R	T	U	R	O		F	A	I	R	H	O	P	E
F	E	R	M	I		M	A	S	C		Y	U	A	N
T	I	A		S	P	A	N	I	S	H		T	U	T
E	C	T	O		L	I	N	S		E	C	O	L	E
R	H	A	P	S	O	D	Y		A	L	L	F	O	R
			H	A	T	S		A	R	O	A	D		
S	A	D	I	S	T		K	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
T	I	E	T	H	E	K	N	O	T		M	O	U	E
A	N	N	I		R	E	E	S	E		E	R	N	E
B	O	S	C		S	A	W	E	D		D	S	C	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS JUST STARTED. WE BEEN WATCHIN' TELEVISHON ALL DAY!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WARBL

CHAPT

NAZATS

LAVASS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DADDY RANCH HIATUS NOGGIN

Answer: How the cardplayers played—HAND IN HAND

BOOKS

CONFESSIONS OF A WHITE RACIST
By Larry L. King. Viking. 173 pp. $5.95.

YAZOO. Integration in Deep-Southern To
By Willie Morris. Harper's Magazine Press. 192 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO understand the point of Larry L. King's "Confessions of a White Racist," one need only reflect on its title. Why, it's pure put-on, one thinks at first upon finishing the book. Mr. King isn't a racist at all, but an unusually sensitive writer who, for reasons that he still does not understand, grew out of the racist milieu of a Texas town and came to understand the pervasiveness in America of the bigotry he thought he escaped. Upon reflection, however one realizes that he is serious about his title after all, and that one's impulse to excuse him is really an attempt to excuse oneself.

For Mr. King is saying that in the quarter-century since the end of World War II, when President Truman ordered the desegregation of America's armed forces, we have scarcely lifted a finger to remove the stain of racism from our national fabric—all Supreme Court decisions, court orders, and benign neglect to the contrary notwithstanding.

For Mr. King is saying that he has traveled up and down the land—from his dusty birthplace, where Negroes were discouraged from living, to the corridors of Congress, where as an assistant to a Texas representative he observed the same bigotry in politer forms; from Mississippi to New York to Cambridge, Mass., where as a Nieman Fellow at Harvard he observed the same bigotry in its politest forms—and he has reached the conclusion that those of us who are not white racists are simply not white. And that those of us who are black and therefore victims are not going to stand for it much longer.

How is one to respond to Mr. King's autobiographical tract? There are several possible ways. One can pretend his book doesn't exist, just as so many Americans, according to him, are now pretending that the race problem no longer exists. One can counter his dire conclusions with an outside of optimism—arguing, for instance, that once a subcutaneous infection has been lanced it only seems to be getting worse before it gets better—in other words, that the present condition of black rage and white fear represents progress from the pre-civil-rights-movement days of black despair and white complacency and is in fact a step toward healing. One can simply relax and enjoy Mr. King's peppery prose—his bitter wit and ironic stories—and be grateful for the subtlety of his perceptions, despite their cast of despair. Or one can turn to Willie Morris's "Yazoo: Integration in a Deep-Southern Town," which acts on King's book like atropine on nerve gas.

Mr. Morris, who until recently was editor of Harper's magazine, where he frequently published Mr. King, would see no irony in a white man of King's Deep-South background being so liberated on the subject [illegible] For in "Yazoo," his [illegible] since his autobiographic "Toward Home," Mr. [illegible] saying that it may be [illegible] ers who will lead Am[illegible] of its racial wilderne[illegible] what's more, that they [illegible] under the now unf[illegible] banner of integration.

His grounds for sayi[illegible] based on a series of [illegible] paid to his home state [illegible] sippi in 1969 and 1970 [illegible] the effects of the Uni[illegible] Supreme Court's orde[illegible] tegrate Mississippi's [illegible] districts immediately. [illegible] memories of his child[illegible] ambiguous yearnings fo[illegible] devilled and mystifying [illegible] asperated region," M[illegible] talked with Yazoo citi[illegible] black and white, an[illegible] them through his shre[illegible] ern eyes.

What he concluded [illegible] while the integration [illegible] come as a shock, the [illegible] thousand signs that it [illegible] ing. Those blacks a[illegible] who were thrown toge[illegible] newly integrated sch[illegible] getting along despite t[illegible] mutual suspicion. T[illegible] schools that had been [illegible] accommodate the mo[illegible] trant whites were pr[illegible] a financial and a s[illegible] Mississippians — Missis[illegible] were recognizing that [illegible] changed, that they mu[illegible] one another.

It is a cheering boo[illegible] Morris has written. A[illegible] tionally rich one too, [illegible] nostalgia and pride a[illegible] and mixed feelings [illegible] hardly tell what Mr. [illegible] more strongly: love fo[illegible] that he abandoned [illegible] constancy, its sense o[illegible] its rootedness in the [illegible] contempt for his ado[illegible] with its easy liberali[illegible] tellectual faddishnes[illegible] changeable rhetoric).

But if Mr. Morris [illegible] Mississippi is on its w[illegible] ing whites and blac[illegible] and racism is now pr[illegible] a Northern proble[illegible] deeply pessimistic tho[illegible] the reader. Does Miss[illegible] its relatively sparse ar[illegible] eous population, with [illegible] rural way of life an[illegible] large industrial ce[illegible] thing's for sure," Ho[illegible] 3d told Mr. Morris, [illegible] be any flight to w[illegible] down here. Where [illegible] —does Mississippi r[illegible] future of America? [illegible] succeed in solving t[illegible] dilemma, won't it [illegible] because of its distar[illegible] present mainstream? [illegible] is so, then don't w[illegible] Willie Morris's perso[illegible] once having lived t[illegible] way, how can we [illegible] again in a Mississippi

Mr. Lehmann-Hau[illegible] reviewer for The [illegible] Times.

CROSSWORD

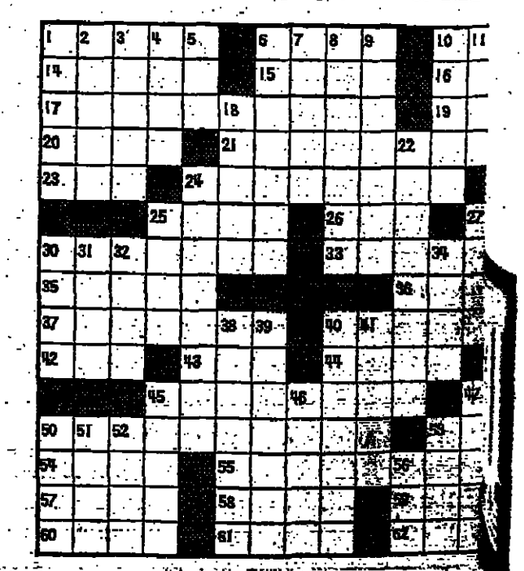
By [illegible]

ACROSS

1 Prepares the way
6 Fleshy fruit
10 Stitched together
14 Go for ——
15 Exist, in France
16 Singing group
17 Particles in space
19 Some paintings
20 Supplements
21 Data device carried by balloon
23 —— Plaines
24 Gave in
25 Entertainment
26 Otologist's concern
27 Primate
30 Directed
33 Unexpected winner
35 Handy, to poets
36 Crannies' companions
37 Let go
40 Big shot in Iberia
42 Sault —— Marie
43 Hot time in Paris
44 Jar parts
45 Annulled, as a veto
47 Sandra
50 Certain exploration
53 Relative of darn
54 Counterman's call
55 Way to avoid debt
57 Suit to ——
58 French political unit
59 Fluttering tree
60 Hanger-on
61 Take out
62 Equals

DOWN

1 Set the tempo for a race
2 Stirred
3 Florists' needs
4 Slippery trees
5 Sun Valley gear
6 Exercised in a way
7 Musical exercise
8 Poisonous gases
9 Check one's addition
10 Stayed put
11 Mavo[illegible] place
12 Uncu[illegible]
13 ——[illegible]
18 Cane[illegible]
22 Music[illegible]
24 What [illegible] do
25 Beer [illegible]
27 Havin[illegible]
28 Little[illegible]
29 Gaeli[illegible]
30 Feet [illegible] anima[illegible]
31 Hank[illegible] Abbr.
32 ——[illegible]
34 Geolo[illegible]
38 Walk[illegible]
39 Notch[illegible]
40 Spher[illegible]
41 Carni[illegible] attrac[illegible]
45 Singh[illegible]
46 Kind [illegible]
47 Plum[illegible]
48 Athir[illegible]
49 Stiff [illegible]
50 Cooki[illegible]
51 "For [illegible] of ——
52 Chopp[illegible]
53 Take [illegible]
56 Bark



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Orioles Lead East

iebert's First Loss 'uts Boston Into 2d

EW YORK, June 3 (NYT).— the second time in three . the New York Yankees d a distinguished pitcher's ing streak when they de- d Sonny Siebert and the on Red Sox, 6-1, at Yankee lium yesterday. The loss ked the Red Sox out of first e in the American League .

ebert started the game with won-lost record and a carry- streak of 11 straight from year. Some loose fielding by Red Sox, three stolen bases he Yankees and the first of y Murcer's two home runs put Siebert into a 4-0 hole after five innings, and he went out for a pinch-hitter in the sixth.

On Monday, the Yankees had ended the eight-game winning streak of Jim (Catfish) Hunter of Oakland.

For the Red Sox, it was their fifth straight defeat and manager Eddie Kasko, usually the mildest of men, locked the clubhouse for ten minutes after the game and administered a general tongue lashing.

"No one in particular," Kasko explained later, "but a good club has to pick itself up out of a rut, and if this doesn't work I'll have to see about line-up changes."

Here are some of the events that disturbed him:

With two out in the first, Roy White walked, stole second and scored when Billy Conigliaro dropped Murcer's line drive for an error instead of the third out.

In the third, Horace Clarke singled and stole second, and scored with two out on John Ellis's double after an intentional pass to Murcer.

In the fourth, a walk to Frank Baker, a sacrifice, a wild pitch and Clarke's single made it 3-0.

Orioles 3, White Sox 2

Paul Blair raced on a bases-loaded wild pitch by rookie Terry Forster in the 12th inning to give Baltimore a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox and send the Orioles into first place by four percentage points in the American League East.

Angels 2, Senators 1

Clyde Wright tossed a four-hitter and singled in the winning run as California beat Washington, 2-1. The loss was Denny McLain's ninth, his fourth in a row and sixth in his last seven starts. McLain hasn't won since April 27. The game, held up 51 minutes by rain, was called with one out in the Angels' eighth.

Detroit 5, Minnesota 4

Aurelio Rodriguez led a 13-hit attack with two doubles and a single, an Fred Scherman halted a three-run Minnesota rally in the eighth inning as Detroit shaded Minnesota, 5-4.

Indians 4, Brewers 2

Cleveland, taking advantage of errors by Rick Auerbach, and Danny Walton, scored three unearned runs in the third inning to beat Milwaukee, 4-2, and give Sam McDowell his fourth straight victory and fifth overall against five losses.

'alker, Veale itch Pirates oward Lead

By Sam Goldaper

EW YORK, June 3 (NYT).— Pittsburgh Pirates, who never e known for the quality of r pitching, even in old Forbes d—where the fences appeared s away—suddenly have come with plenty of good pitching Three Rivers Stadium, where park is smaller and the es closer.

oke Walker and two relief hers, including Bob Veale, the otten man of the Pirates' f, combined to scatter seven and defeat the St. Louis dinals, 10-1, last night. It the fifth straight triumph the Pirates, the second in a over the Cards. The victory ved the Pirates to within a f game of the National League tern Division pace-setting dinals.

Walker, who was credited with second victory, snapped a sonal six-game losing streak. left after six innings when left shoulder stiffened.

Walker had allowed five hits i one run, the first any team i scored against Pirate pitch- in 35 innings.

Veale, who had been a starting cher for seven years and was ved to the bullpen this season, ched the final three innings scoreless relief. Veale had on- pitched seven innings before t night.

Jim Nelson replaced Walker, when he walked two batters, was relieved by Veale.

The Pirates, who had battered Cards for 15 hits on Tuesday ht, collected 14 last night off r Cardinal hurlers. Dave Cash Vic Davalillo had three hits h.

Braves 3, Astros 1

al King's two-run homer in seventh enabled Atlanta to n a 3-1 victory over Houston end a five-game losing ak. King's homer, his second, one of the longest ever hit a Brave since the club moved Atlanta. It hit the facade the club level in right field.

Cubs 6, 4, Reds 3, 1

hree-run homers by Ernie ks in the first game and Bil- Williams in the second paced Chicago Cubs to 6-3 and 4-1 ories over Cincinnati in a ight-night double-header.

anks, who had entered the e in the first as a pinch-run- for Jim Hickman after the first baseman was struck e the left elbow by one of Wilcox's pitches, clouted his home run of the season and 510th of his career.

Mets 5, Giants 2

ookie righthander Charlie liams gained his first big- ue victory with five innings shutout relief and Tommie e drove in the winning run a seventh-inning double as New York Mets defeated San ncisco, 5-2. Juan Marichal, eaten since April 25, was hed for nine hits and all five York runs and he suffered third loss against eight vic- s.

Padres 6, Phils 0

ate Colbert and Ivan Murrell hed home runs in support of e Arlin's five-hit pitching as Diego trimmed Philadelphia,

Dodgers 7, Expos 1

chie Allen's two-run double lighted a five-run third ng as Los Angeles walloped treal, 7-1, behind the five- pitching of Bill Singer and Bobby O'Brien.

e Dodgers bunched seven in the third inning for five . One of the hits was a run- ing single by Willie Davis, h extended his batting streak games.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	28	19	.596	—
Boston	29	20	.592	—
Detroit	27	23	.540	2 1/2
New York	22	27	.449	7
Cleveland	21	27	.438	7 1/2
Washington	19	30	.388	10

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	34	18	.654	—
Kansas City	24	22	.533	7
Minnesota	26	25	.510	7 1/2
California	24	28	.462	10
Milwaukee	20	26	.435	11
Chicago	18	27	.400	12 1/2

Wednesday's Results

New York 6, Boston 1.
Detroit 5, Minnesota 4.
Cleveland 4, Milwaukee 2.
Baltimore 3, Chicago 2.
California 2, Washington 1.

Thursday's Game

Boston at New York, night.
(Only game scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	32	19	.627	—
Pittsburgh	31	19	.620	1/2
New York	29	18	.617	1
Chicago	23	27	.460	8 1/2
Montreal	19	25	.432	9 1/2
Philadelphia	17	31	.354	13 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	37	16	.698	—
Los Angeles	27	25	.519	9 1/2
Houston	26	25	.510	10
Atlanta	23	29	.442	13 1/2
Cincinnati	20	31	.392	16
San Diego	16	35	.314	20

Wednesday's Results

New York 5, San Francisco 2.
Chicago 6, 4, Cincinnati 3, 1.
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 1.
San Diego 6, Philadelphia 0.
Los Angeles 7, Montreal 1.
Atlanta 3, Houston 1.

Thursday's Games

Houston at Atlanta, night.
Chicago at Cincinnati, night.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, night.
(Only games scheduled)

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 100 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Oliva, Min.	43	170	33	63	.371
Murcer, N.Y.	49	173	30	62	.358
Rojas, K.C.	46	175	25	56	.320
Kaline, Det.	42	140	26	44	.314
B. Robinson, Bal.	47	179	25	56	.313
R. Smith, Bos.	49	184	35	60	.309
Reichardt, Chi.	38	143	14	44	.308
Tovar, Min.	49	205	32	63	.307
Buford, Balt.	37	142	37	42	.296
F. Howard, Wash.	47	175	17	52	.295

RUNS — Yastrzemski, Bost., 39; Buford, Balt., 37; R. Smith, Bost., 35; Oliva, Minn., 33; R. Jackson, Oak., 33; Northrup, Det., 32; Tovar, Minn., 32.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 48; Petrocelli, Bost., 39; Bando, Oak., 33; J. Powell, Balt., 31; White, N.Y., 31.

HITS—Tovar, Minn., 63; Oliva, Minn., 63; Murcer, N.Y., 62; R. Smith, Bost., 60; B. Robinson, Balt., 56; Rojas, K.C., 56.

DOUBLES—B. Conigliaro, Bost., 16; Northrup, Det., 13; Petrocelli, Bost., 12; T. Conigliaro, Calif., 12; Rojas, K.C., 12; Bando, Oak., 12; Rudi, Oak., 12.

TRIPLES—Clarke, N.Y., 4; Unser, Wash., 4; Schaal, K.C., 4; White, N.Y., 3; McAuliffe, Det., 3; Murcer, N.Y., 3; Carew, Minn., 3; Tovar, Minn., 3.

HOME RUNS—Cash, Det., 11; W. Horton, Det., 11; R. Jackson, Oak., 11; Oliva, Minn., 11; Murcer, N.Y., 10; Otis, K.C., 10.

STOLEN BASES—Campaneris, Oak., 15; Otis, K.C., 13; Pinson, Cleve., 11; Alomar, Calif., 11; Tovar, Minn., 9.

PITCHING (5 decisions) — Siebert, Bost., 9-1, .900, 1.97; Cuellar, Balt., 7-1, .875, 3.38; Blue, Oak., 11-2, .846, 1.38; Drago, K.C., 5-1, .833, 2.42; Coleman, Det., 5-1, .833, 3.88.

STRIKEOUTS — Blue, Oak., 108; Lolich, Det., 87; Blyleven, Minn., 78; McDowell, Cleve., 70; Bradley, Chi., 68.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 100 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brock, St. L.	50	208	47	77	.370
W. Davis, L.A.	51	205	31	75	.366
Carr, Atl.	52	218	32	80	.365
Torre, St. L.	51	192	34	68	.354
J. Alou, Houst.	39	134	10	47	.351
Beckert, Chi.	49	201	32	69	.343
Cash, Pitts.	42	164	32	56	.341
Lefebvre, L.A.	35	107	13	36	.336
Mays, S.F.	46	158	23	53	.335
Kranepool, N.Y.	33	108	24	36	.333

RUNS—Brock, St. L., 47; Bonds, S.F., 45; Carr, Atl., 39; Bench, Cin., 34; Torre, St. L., 34.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitt., 46; Torre, St. L., 41; Cardenal, St. L., 38; H. Aaron, Atl., 38; Cepeda, Atl., 36.

HITS—Carr, Atl., 80; Brock, St. L., 77; W. Davis, L.A., 75; Beckert, Chic., 69; Torre, St. L., 68.

DOUBLES—Brock, St. L., 14; M. Alou, St. L., 14; Staub, Mont., 12; Grote, N.Y., 12; Simmons, St. L., 12; S. Jackson, Atl., 12; Mays, S.F., 12.

TRIPLES—Clemente, Pitt., 5; Harrelson, N.Y., 4; Kessinger, Chic., 4; Alley, Pitt., 4; W. Davis, L.A., 4.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitt., 17; H. Aaron, Atl., 16; Bench, Cin., 14; Cepeda, Atl., 13; B. Williams, Chic., 13; Bonds, S.F., 13.

STOLEN BASES — Brock, St. L., 19; Harrelson, N.Y., 13; Morgan, Houst., 11; Bonds, S.F., 10; Carr, Atl., 9.

PITCHING (5 decisions) — Dierker, Houst., 9-1, .900, 1.86; Ryan, N.Y., 6-1, .857, 1.08; J. Johnson, S.F., 6-1, .857, 0.79; Carlton, St. L., 9-2, .818, 2.47; Osteen, L.A., 6-2, .750, 2.76; Seaver, N.Y., 6-2, .750, 2.11; Perry, S.F., 6-2, .750, 2.94.

STRIKEOUTS — Jenkins, Chic., 93; Seaver, N.Y., 91; Stoneman, Mont., 83; Holtzman, Chic., 55; Dierker, Houst., 62.

Associated Press.

HITTING BACK—Jan Kodes returns shot to Patrick Proisy en route to gaining semifinals of French Open tennis tournament at Roland Garros Stadium yesterday.

Belmont Halted Last 5 Triple Bids

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP).—Venezuela's Canonero II bids Saturday to become the ninth winner of the American Triple Crown, the first since Citation in 1948.

The Kentucky-bred colt with the crooked right foreleg, a $1,200 purchase as a yearling, is the sixth 3-year-old since Citation to come up to the Belmont Stakes with Kentucky Derby and Preakness victories behind him. The others were Tim Tam, 1958; Carry Back, 1961; Northern Dancer, 1964; Kauai King, 1966, and Majestic Prince, 1969.

A check last week with owners and trainers of this quintet revealed, based on their experiences, that the biggest thing Canonero II has to fear concerning Saturday's once-around the 1 1/2-mile course is fear itself.

All five men stressed the importance of pace, the ride by the jockey and the physical condition of the horse.

Let's consider the "Five That Failed" in chronological order.

TIM TAM, 1958.—"For him to have even finished the Belmont was remarkable," commented Jimmy Jones, former trainer for Calumet Farm. "He broke the sesamoid bone in his right foreleg and swerved sharply during the running. He was lucky to finish, let alone come in second (six lengths behind Cavan). It was the gamest thing I ever saw.

"Tim Tam was the type of horse that didn't beat his horses way off. He won narrowly. At one time I thought he was just lucky. He kept winning by noses, by heads and by necks. But after he'd done it about six times I realized it was more than luck. He just seemed to put out enough to win."

CARRY BACK, 1961—"He didn't come back sore after the Belmont, like the footnotes to the chart say," declared Jack Price, Carry Back's owner-trainer-breeder. "His leg did blow up the next day, however, and he didn't race for about 90 days after that.

"Frankly, I thought he was a cinch in the Belmont. But (Johnny) Sellers tried to take him back instead of just letting him go and run his own race, which he usually did."

Carry Back wound up seventh in the field of ten as Sherluck won—at 65 to 1.

"Sellers came back and said all the jocks had it in for him, which they did," Price added. "This is true, they did, in that they were riding his horse, and I don't blame them. Everybody was taking their best hold."

NORTHERN DANCER, 1964—The Canadian-bred colt scored by a neck over Hill Rise in the Derby, then captured the Preakness even more convincingly, both times in the role of second choice. Northern Dancer was finally made the favorite in the Belmont, only to finish third to Quadrangle, beaten by six lengths.

"He came up to the race perfectly, his physical condition was magnificent," trainer Horatio Luro recalled. "Northern Dancer had a very strong constitution. He was not a big horse, but he was very strong, very rugged.

"He was the victim of a slow (1:14 4/5) pace, and Quadrangle was a much bigger horse, with a much better physique for that demanding a race."

KAUAI KING, 1966—"An error in tactical judgment on our part was responsible for his defeat," according to Mike Ford, of the Ford Stable. Kauai King ran fourth of 11, and was 7- 1/2 lengths behind victorious Amberoid.

"Unfortunately, our collective instructions to the jockey (Don Brumfield) were, 'You're going a mile and a half, ride him like you have a week and a half to get there.'" Ford admitted. "The jockey guzzled him right out of the gate. As a result, Kauai King was rank for a mile."

MAJESTIC PRINCE, 1969—"I really didn't want him to go in the Belmont," trainer Johnny Longden explained. "I thought I made that pretty clear the morning after the Preakness.

The trouble turned up in the right suspensory. Majestic Prince finished second to his arch rival, Arts and Letters, in the Belmont, 5 1/2 lengths behind—and never ran again. Owner Frank McMahon, who originally supported Longden's decision not to contest the Belmont, was persuaded to change his mind.

"We want a Triple Crown, not a Crippled Crown," McMahon had said. He got the latter.

Hill Is Placed on Probation

ATLANTA, June 3 (NYT).—Dave Hill, the 34-year-old professional who finished second in the championship, was placed on probation for a year yesterday by the tournament policy board of the Tournament Players Division of the Professional Golfers' Association.

However, despite the probation Hill is still eligible to play on the professional tour.

The Players Division governs the operations of the $7 million pro golf tour.

Hill was noncommittal about effects of the action, but he emphasized that he had no intention of withdrawing the $1 million suit for damages that he has already started against the Tournament Players Division.

The legal action recently taken by Hill followed the $500 fine levied against him "for conduct unbecoming a professional golfer" in the second round of the Colonial Invitation tournament two weeks ago in Fort Worth, Texas.

Officials said Hill picked up a ball from a bunker and tossed it onto a green before signing a scorecard he knew to be incorrect. The golfer was advised to pay the fine before teeing off in last week's $175,000 Memphis Open. Hill, who had won the Memphis tournament in 1969 and 1970, paid the fine and eventually finished in a tie for 25th place. But he also decided to sue the Players Division for violation of anti-trust laws and for denial of freedom of speech.

4 U.S. Golfers Win, Bonallack Loses in Britain

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, June 3 (UPI).—As home favorites tumbled, Steve Melnyk, Jim Simons, Tom Kite and Dr. Ed Updegraff carried a formidable United States challenge into the quarter-finals of the British amateur golf championships today.

Among those eliminated during the day was five-time champion Mike Bonallack, the British Walker Cup captain who won the title the last three years, and five other squad members.

The two surviving British seeds are Scotsman Hugh Stewart and Irishman Roddy Carr.

Simons had a 3 and 2 fourth-round victory but was taken to the 22d hole by Mike Sanger of Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Melnyk, from Jacksonville, Fla., recorded twin 2 and 1 victories. He was three-under-par in the fourth round and then made the quarters by ousting Briton Dr. David Marsh with a level par score for 17 holes. Kite won 2 and 1 in the morning and then held off Scot Ian Ritchie in a birdie battle in the afternoon to win 3 and 2, while Updegraff overcame his old Walker Cup rival Joe Carr, father of Roddy, 4 and 3, in the fifth round.

Bonallack lost to Mike Schewitz of South Africa.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 000 002 120—3 11 1
San Francisco... 110 000 000—2 9 1
McAndrew, Taylor (3), Williams (5) and Dyer; Marichal, Hamilton (8), McMahon (9) and Dietz. W—Williams (1-1). L—Marichal (8-3). HR—Shamsky (2d).

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 002 000 310—6 11 1
Cincinnati ..... 001 001 001—3 11 0
Hands (5-7) and Martin; Wilcox, Carroll (7), Granger (9) and Corrales. L—Carroll (2-2). HR—Banks (15). May (10th).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 000 000 130—4 12 2
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 100—1 8 1
Decker, Regan (7), Tompkins (8) and Cannizzaro; Gullett, Granger (8) and Bench. W—Regan (1-1). L—Granger (1-4). HR—Santo (11th), Williams (13th).

St. Louis ..... 000 001 000—1 7 3
Pittsburgh ..... 000 100 32x—10 14 0
Cleveland, Drabowsky (5), Linzy (7), Shaw (7) and Simmons; Walker, Nelson (6), Veale (6) and Sanguillen. W—Walker (2-6). L—Cleveland (5-3).

Philadelphia ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
San Diego ..... 000 005 30x—6 7 1
Wise, Roerter (7) and McCarver; Arlin and Barton. W—Arlin (2-7). L—Wise (4-4). HR—Colbert (10th), Murrell (4th).

Montreal ..... 000 000 100—1 3 2
Los Angeles ... 003 000 02x—7 15 0
Morton, Reed (3), Britton (5), O'Donoghue (7) and Bateman; Singer, O'Brien (4) and Haller. W—O'Brien (1-1). L—Morton (4-7). HR—Bateman (4th), Lefebvre (4th), Haller (2d).

Houston ..... 000 100 000—1 5 0
Atlanta ..... 000 001 20x—3 6 0
Wilson, Harris (8) and Edwards; Reed, Upshaw (8) and King. W—Reed (6-3). L—Wilson (4-3). HR—Morgan (4th), King (2d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 000 000 001—1 5 2
New York ..... 101 111 10x—6 8 1
Siebert, Lee (8), Moret (8) and Josephson; Balmaceda (8-8) and Gibbs. L—Siebert (9-1). HR—Murcer (9th, 10th).

Detroit ..... 200 210 000—5 13 0
Minnesota ..... 000 001 030—4 9 1
Coleman, Scherman (8) and Freehan; Hamm, Corbin (1), Strickland (4), Williams (7), Hall (9) and Mitterwald. W—Coleman (5-1). L—Hamm (1-1). HR—McAuliffe (6th).

California ..... 000 000 00—0 8 1
Washington ..... 100 000 0x—1 4 0
Wright (5-4) and Stephenson; McLain (4-9) and Casanova.

(Game called, 7 1/2 innings, rain)

Cleveland ..... 002 001 000—4 12 0
Milwaukee ..... 010 000 100—2 5 3
McDowell, Hennigan (9), Austin (9) and Fosse; Parsons, Hannan (6), Morris (7), Sanders (9) and Roof. W—McDowell (5-4). L—Parsons (5-8). HR—Rosco (2d).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 002 001—3 8 0
Chicago ..... 101 000 000 000—2 9 0
Dobson, Jackson (8), Watt (9), Hall (10) and Dalrymple; Bradley, Kealey (8), Romo (11), Forster (12) and Hermann. W—Hall (3-3). L—Romo (1-3).

Kodes Wins in France

Nastase Completes Victory Over Smith

By Michael Katz

PARIS, June 3 (NYT).—Stan Smith might have had a good day, but a rough night yesterday prevented him from reaching the semifinals of the French tennis championships.

That and a fellow named Ilie Nastase, a terrible-tempered Romanian who managed not to hit any linesman on the way to a 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 victory over sixth-seeded Smith. Nastase, seeded third and superior clay-court player, was expected to win, but the Pasadena, Calif., star owns a couple of victories over Rod Laver and on his good days can beat anyone.

And although today promised to be a good day, Smith did not have much time. Last night, he dropped the first two sets to the Romanian before darkness halted play.

Told by tournament officials that they could get in an hour's play, Smith and Nastase took the court at 7:45 p.m. yesterday.

"It's kind of silly to go out there when you know you're only going to play for an hour," Smith said today. Smith made it sillier by missing shot after shot while Nastase had more trouble with the linesmen than the second-ranked American.

With the score 3-3 in the second set, officials said the players could quit if they wanted. Nastase didn't want to and Smith agreed—"I thought I was going to win the set."

Besides, the 6-foot-4 Smith said he didn't want to start the day at 3-3 "because I'm a big man and it takes longer for my body metabolism to get going."

He may have been right. Although Nastase ran out the second set last night, Smith's performance at the start of resumption didn't indicate he would have fared better today—he lost the first three games.

He then warmed to his task and ran out the set. But a lapse in the ninth game of the fourth set gave Nastase the service break he needed.

Nastase will meet Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., the only non-Eastern European left, in one semifinal Saturday. The other semi will be a rematch of last year's final between Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia and Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia.

Kodes, the defending champion and No. 1 seed, avenged a loss earlier this year to Patrick Proisy, a 21-year-old Frenchman with promise, 6-4, 8-6, 1-6, 6-1. Franulovic easily defeated Istvan Gulyas, the 39-year-old Hungarian, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

The men's doubles final will be an all-American affair. Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., seeded second, defeated Frew MacMillan of South Africa and Bob Fairlie of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 3-6, 8-6, after saving two match points on Ashe's serve in the tenth game of the final set.

In the other semifinal, Smith and Tom Gorman of Seattle, the fourth seeds, defeated Ray Ruffels of Australia and Bob Carmichael, an Australian who now lives in Paris, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

The women's semifinals tomorrow match fourth-seeded Nancy Richey Gunter of San Angelo, Texas, against Helen Gourlay of Australia and third-seeded Evonne Goolagong of Australia against Marijke Schaar of the Netherlands.

Fischer Moves To Chess Semis

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 3 (AP).—Bobby Fischer, fresh from a one-sided victory here over Soviet grandmaster Mark Taimanov, says he is confident he will go on to win the world chess title.

The Russian resigned yesterday without further play in the adjourned sixth game of their quarter-final elimination match to seek a challenger for the world crown, giving Fischer a 6-0 sweep of the best-of-ten-match.

Fischer, a grandmaster since he was 15, next meets Bent Larsen of Denmark in a semi-final scheduled to start July 4 at a site yet to be determined. The other semi-final starts July 4 in Moscow between Tigran Petrosian and Viktor Korchnoi, both of the U.S.S.R.

The winner of the challenge round will meet champion Boris Spassky in 1972.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Sottomarina Lido, Italy, Belgian Patrick Beru won the 13th lap of the 54th Tour of Italy. Claudio Michelotto of Italy retained the over-all leadership for the sixth straight day.

Ali's Sparring Pal Now His 'Adversary'

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—Sweet-faced, sad-faced Jimmy Ellis was always made smaller than life by Muhammad Ali's patronizing ways: "This here's my sparring partner, Jimmy Ellis. After I get through with the heavyweight title, I might give it to him."

Ellis would nod and smile, and it was very easy to believe, for a very long time, that he was just another homeboy in the champ's train. After all, they went back to a day when 13-year-old Cassius Clay, "swim trunks and raggedy tennis shoes" under one arm, looked over 15-year-old Jimmy Ellis in boxing shoes and asked him if he was fighting that night in Louisville's amateur show called "Tomorrow's Champions." Ellis said he was, and they walked to the arena together. Ah, drama—they were slated to meet that night—but Clay was 165 pounds, Ellis, 149, and the bout was canceled. They did meet twice, however, as amateurs: Clay, heavier and more experienced, according to Ellis, won the first one; and Ellis, according to Ellis, easily won the second.

Yesterday, in the Wooden Indian Room of the Hotel Americana, Ali said that Ellis "ain't no homeboy, he's an adversary," and a promoter soberly called their July 26 bout at the Astrodome "the inevitable fight."

At noon, when Ali appeared in a black suit with cloth-covered buttons, a man said in a sleeve-tugging voice, "Why would anyone pay to see you fight your sparring partner?"

Ali thought about it. "I don't know." He stirred his coffee. "We'll just see when we get there." He rolled his tongue, warming up, but it would have to be a second-rate performance. "Well the promoters see fit to have this fight, they're not crazy. I am magic at the ticket box. I am more popular than if I won. I been at 35 colleges to turn-away crowds since the fight. This afternoon I got to leave soon because senators are waiting to hear me at the Legal Defense Fund. At those colleges, when you see 12,000 predominately white," he raised a clenched fist, "Uhhhh, hmmmm. That's power.

"Ellis, he knows just about every move I make. He beat Chuvalo, he was beating Frazier until he got tagged, and he didn't recover. A great fighter recovers. Frazier had me out three times."

What chance does Ellis have?

"As much chance as Quarry, Bonavena . . . I'm not exactly like I used to be." The admission made, and noted, Ali searched for other stones to strike. "Dundee, that Dundee made a crack, 'I'm Ali's trainer, but Ellis' manager.' He could have called me first, but said he was going to say that to build up the fight. Now I'm mad. That Ellis is cocky and sassy. Three years he never said anything.

"Now Frazier, for three years he said I got a right to believe what I want, that he wouldn't feel right till he beat me. But Ellis, he didn't even mention me for three years. After all I did for him. I got him the Persol fight."

It was the Johnny Persol fight, a preliminary to Ali's match with Zora Folley, that gave Ellis his public identity. Both men were trying to move up into the heavyweight division after promising, but luckless, light-heavy careers. Persol was a Madison Square Garden favorite, and he was still acknowledging the cheers when Ellis rushed across the ring at the bell and knocked him out. A month later, Ali refused induction, and Ellis was swept into the hustle and jostle for his title. A year later, he won the World Boxing Association championship.

Angelo Dundee, a master manipulator of fighters' psyches, had kept Ellis's ego alive by never treating him as a sparring partner, by always seriously replying, "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it," to half-serious questions about a possible Ellis-Ali fight someday. As Ellis's manager (Herbert Muhammad is Ali's manager, according to the fighter), Dundee would naturally be bound to Ellis. No matter how close the relationship, a trainer is an employee.

Ellis, homeboy, adversary, instrument, was not a prominent figure yesterday. "People always think I'm a little bitty kid, I never blabbermouthed like somebody else," he said.

"James Ellis is one of the best fighters in the world," said Ali. "To be my sparring partner you have got to be good."

CFL-NFL on Way to Battle

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 2 (AP).—Alan Eagleson, a lawyer who represents Canadian Football League players, said yesterday the National Football League should know better than to create a fuss about the signing of quarterback Greg Barton because of "all the players the NFL has taken from Canada."

Eagleson was commenting on a recent statement by Philadelphia coach Jerry Williams that the luring of Barton from the Eagles by the Toronto Argonauts could lead to a CFL-NFL tampering war.

"You can't tell me that NFL teams didn't talk to Bo Scott (of the Ottawa Roughriders), for example, before he went to Cleveland. And I can tell you a few stories, too, about how they tried to get George Reed away from Saskatchewan," Eagleson said.

Barton, a taxi squad player with the Detroit Lions for two years before he was traded to Philadelphia in January, had announced in March he was thinking of going to Toronto. His NFL contract didn't expire until May 1.

Lupe Wins Coronation

EPSOM, England, June 3.—Jockey Geoff Lewis, who yesterday rode Mill Reef to victory in the Epsom Derby, today had the winning ride on Lupe in the £15,779 Coronation stakes.

Lupe finished a neck ahead of Stintine, ridden by Sandy Barclay, in the 1 1/2-mile event.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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ENGLISH GIRL, serious, will READ aloud & accompany adult or children on outings. 2-3 hours morning. Box 76,723, Herald, Paris.
CHAUFFEUR, very good references. GADA, 7 Av. Fred. Le Flay, Paris-7e

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Observer

No Break for the Broke

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Pan American and Sabena cut the cost of airplane tickets to Europe the other day, but only for students.

This is crazy.

On flights in the United States, students have enjoyed cut-rate prices for several years, which makes a little more sense, but not much. To the extent that it holds down the students between home and campus, parents can defend it.

Baker

But how much does it, in fact, hold down the cost? In many cases, it increases the cost. The student who wants to come home for a sentimental weekend with the old crowd at the neighborhood head shop argues that the cut-rate student fare turns this unnecessary journey into such a bargain that mom and dad can hardly refuse it, especially since they will have a chance, while picking him up at the airport, to see their very own student in the flesh.

Giving this same student a big discriminatory reduction in fare to Europe is a dreadful perversion of values. The new fare will cut the price of his round-trip ticket to $220, which is $376 less than his mother of father would have to pay for a regular economy-fare flight.

Now imagine the family seated over coffee at the dinner table—mother, father, student. Student has flown home for the Arbor Day weekend, thus taking advantage of the incredibly reasonable student fare. Very well, someone will say, but what is he doing sitting around the dinner table with the old folks?

* * *

Well, he has just been, that very afternoon, up to the neighborhood Mao-Trotsky bookshop, where all of his associates were so excited about the cheap new student fares to Europe that there was an almost instant decision to spend the summer in Copenhagen and postpone the revolution until after summer vacation.

Now, at dinner he has an irrefutable argument with which to press mother and father. These two have been hungering for Europe for years.

Alas! let us be realistic. For two nonstudents, the air tickets, just to get to Brussels and back, will cost $1,196. One student, on the other hand, can make the trip for a mere $220.

With the student fare, the airlines were onto a good sound idea, to wit, that the cost of having a student in the family is almost insupportable at today's prices and ought, in justice, to be reduced just as much as possible.

* * *

The application of this idea, however, has been cockeyed. Instead of a student fare, which gives the student the advantage of the discrimination price, the airlines should have instituted a student's parents' fare. Let them charge the student full price for his tickets, but cut the fares for mother and dad.

Economically, the airlines would almost certainly gain. Instead of having one student traveling home every weekend because of the irresistible travel bargain, the airlines would have two parents traveling to the campus to be with their learning one.

We need not assume that revenue would decline after the parental visits began to pall visibly on the campus population. Not at all. With a cut-rate student's parents' fare, parents would easily fall into travel customs similar to those which the student's fare has bred in their children.

"Instead of going up to the campus this weekend," these parents would soon be saying, "why don't we take advantage of the student's parents fare to fly down to Key West for a little sun?"

Suppose the new student fare to Europe was a student's parents' fare, and students had to pay the regular cost. Two parents could go to Brussels cheaper ($440) than one offspring ($596), and have enough left over to spend a night in Paris.

Of course, when the colleges learned that parents could still afford to go to Europe they would instantly raise tuition by $440...

This will have to be thought through a little further.

Eureka! 100,000 Inventions

By Martin Arnold

GARRISON, N.Y. (NYT).—Hidden away in several old barns around here are nearly 100,000 models of inventions that were granted patents in the United States between the years 1790 and 1890.

They, and about 7,000 that are on display, are owned by O. Rundle Gilbert, an auctioneer, who wants to sell the whole lot for $10 million. His son, Robert, is sort of the curator for the collection, the value of which is a subject of dispute between the Gilberts and the National Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The models trace, if not the industrial progress of the country's beginnings, at least the money-making aspirations of their inventors.

All but the 7,000 models on display—they are in a specially built structure at the Garrison Inn, also owned by the Gilberts—are still in 3,000 wooden crates. So for the Gilberts each day is greeted with a certain sense of adventure as they unpack, for the first time, a crate of old models.

As Mrs. Robert Gilbert put it: "It's so exciting; it's like Christmas. You never know what's in a package." A recent crate opening, for instance, produced a leather-cutting machine patented in 1868, and a large number of bottles, dating back to the 1860s, when, it seems, hundreds of people were patenting various medicines, paint compounds and varnishes.

Working Order

Most of the models are in near working order. The oldest model that the Gilberts have uncovered so far was of a rotary press for a pants-pressing machine, which was granted a patent on July 5, 1837, to Moses Bayley.

The most valuable one uncrated so far was a shiny wooden model of the Gattling gun that is in near-perfect condition and on which the Gilberts have refused to set a price.

The Gilbert family came into possession of the models in 1941, when O. Rundle Gilbert and four partners purchased them in a bankruptcy sale in Foley Square, New York City, after bidding for them in competition with a junk dealer who planned to sell them to Japan as scrap metal. Mr. Gilbert's investment was about $5,000.

All of the models had belonged at one time to the estate of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, who purchased them from the U.S. government in 1925 when they were put up by Congress for sale.

Sir Henry's intention was to establish a patent museum, but he died before realizing that dream, and the crates passed on to, first, a syndicate, then to a company that rented their contents—about 500 crates were opened at the time—to department stores around the country for display purposes. The company went bankrupt.

During the last 20 years the Gilberts have sold several thousand models to a group in Dallas and to another group in California, but they have had no success in selling many to museums.

Robert M. Vogel, curator of machines for the Smithsonian, attended a viewing of the models recently, but he made no purchases. "I don't want to talk much about the models," Mr. Vogel said in a telephone interview later, "because we may enter some negotiations with the Gilberts and we don't want to affect the prices or anything by talking."

Mr. Vogel said that in 1925, before the models were offered for sale to the public, the Smithsonian was given the first opportunity to take what it wanted. He believes, he said, that the museum acquired the most valuable models at that time.

"But I have to admit that we were under pressure to do our choosing quickly, so we might have missed something," he added.

Robert Gilbert's wife, Tina, is upset by the fact that of the 7,000 models uncrated so far, only two were of patents granted to women. One was a dust mop; the other was a patent granted to one Bertha Kaufman in 1878 for a washboard.

"This shows how females were oppressed," Mrs. Gilbert says. "The two things they patented were designed to push women down, not bring them up."

The Gilberts are enchanted most about the possibility of uncovering a real find among the still-crated items: Eli Whitney's cotton gin for instance.

But the Smithsonian does not think such a discovery is likely because the museum believes that before 1836 inventors did not have to file a working model to obtain a patent.

The Gilberts, though, believe that working models were required between 1790 and 1890 for all patents. They are no longer required, except in a few categories.

The New York Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gilbert with invention models.

PEOPLE: *Chowing Down With Ed and Tricia*

If you've a hankering to sit down with 24 of your closest friends on June 12 and enjoy the very same wedding cake Tricia Nixon, Ed Cox and their intimates are sampling at the same time, the White House has kindly provided the recipe. The White House cake, based on one of the First Lady's favorite recipes, will weigh 350 pounds and stand 6 feet 10 inches high, but a scaled-down version that "will serve 25 from a single layer" involves the following ingredients and instructions:

"Use a 12-inch-by-2-inch round paper-lined cake pan. Cream together in a blender one pound of sugar, one pound of butter (at room temperature), eight ounces of cake flour, grated rind of two lemons and a pinch of salt. Add slowly 11 egg whites unbeaten; sift together one pound cake flour (4 cups and 2 tablespoons) and one-eighth ounce of baking powder (two-and-one-half teaspoons); then add two egg whites slowly until smooth. Beat seven egg whites with 7 ounces of sugar (one cup), adding sugar slowly to egg whites before they are completely stiff. Fold egg whites into cake-flour mixture, then pour batter into pan and bake for about 45 minutes in a 325-degree (Fahrenheit) oven."

Sounds simple, doesn't it? But on second thought, you might want to make that guest list 24 of your choicest bêtes noires.

From food critic Craig Claiborne came the comment: "I've seen a lot of bizarre recipes and I must conclude from this one that obviously the White House means whole eggs and not egg whites in the second step of the recipe. But I shouldn't comment because I haven't tried the recipe. I haven't seen it printed because I no longer read newspapers."

The Los Angeles bureau of the UPI cabled the Washington bureau on behalf of a client whether the recipe as stated would indeed serve 25 people, adding: "Assume there would be several layers of same, but appreciate some kind reassurance." Washington replied: "Obviously us effete Easterners don't eat like folks do out where men are men and you can see forever."

The New York Times's Jean Hewitt, meanwhile, "followed the official game plan down to the last pinch and smidgeon and produced mush on the outside of the layer and soup on the inside. Some parts of the layer burned even before the suggested 45 minutes were over. The oven was a mess."

Let them eat bread.

* * *

Charlie Youngman, reports Reuters from Toronto, "sank a hole-in-one at the Tam O'Shanter Golf Club yesterday." What makes the feat a shade more remarkable than the usual ace, however, is the fact that Charlie shot a hole-in-one at the same hole of the same course 13 years ago, when he was only 80.

* * *

At Toulouse, French stunt driver Frank Valverde, 32, finally succeeded in an exploit he claims has killed 17 other men: driving at more than 85 mph off a 45-foot cliff into the Garonne River. Defying a ban by local authorities, Valverde, carrying oxygen tanks and a diver's helmet in his Ferrari, surfaced ten minutes after his car hit the drink.

* * *

MARRIED: Italian movie actor Maurizio Arena, 38, and airline hostess Milena Recela, 23, in Rome. Arena's romance with Princess Maria Beatrice of Savoy made headlines in 1967, when ex-King Umberto began and then dropped court action to have his daughter declared mentally unfit. The princess later married an Argentine diplomat. GRANTED: To Mrs. Barbara Cavanagh Wagner, an uncontested divorce from former New York Mayor and Ambasador to Spain Robert F. Wagner, on grounds of abandonment, in New York. RELEASED: From a hospital in Bishop, Calif., actor Clint ("Cheyenne") Walker, 43, eight days after undergoing open-chest surgery when his heart was punctured by a ski pole during a freak skiing accident.

Statue of Venus Discovered in Sea

NAPLES, June 3 (UPI).—A statue of the goddess Venus has emerged from the sea.

Archaeologists said today that police divers recovered the statue from the ruins of an ancient Roman building which sank into the Tyrrhenian Sea centuries ago. The find was made just off the beach resort of Baia, a favorite vacation site of Roman emperors and noblemen.

East Germany Elected

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—East Germany was elected to the executive committee of the Unesco-sponsored International Theater Institute yesterday. Other members of the executive include the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Romania, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

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